THE HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

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Is the only paper published in Wolfe County, and circulates largely in the counties of Lawrence, Wolfe, Morgan, Powell, Menifee, Magoffin, Breathitt, Elliott, Estill, Floyd, Perry, Pike and Knott, the latter eleven being without a newspaper of any kind. THE HERALD is, therefore,

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LOVE'S ATTRIBUTES.

Love is good, and love works wonders;
Love is just, and rights all blunders;
Love the brightest joy hath given;
Love is sent direct from Heaven.

Love is wise, yet love is simple;
Love adds grace to blush and dimple;
Love will lighten hearts of care;
Love is free, like morning air.

Love is tender, love is tearful;
Yet, love makes the sad soul cheerful;
Love's the spirit's bit of leaven;
Love is sent direct from Heaven.

Flowers are sweet, but love is sweeter;
Winds are fleet, yet love is fleeter;
Scaling mountains, skimming seas,
Mounting on the wings of ease.

Love will tint the cheeks of beauty;
Love will nerve the hand to duty
Every earth-day of the seven;
Love is sent direct from Heaven.

Love is gay, yet love is sober;
Love warms May and chill October;
Love hath courage—love is coy—
Love will bring us perfect joy.

Love shrinks not at bar or fetter;
Love will make the food heart better;
For our comfort love is given;
Love is sent direct from Heaven.

—*Mrs. M. A. Kidder in N. Y. Ledger.*

LIVING BRIDGES.

How and Why They Are Formed by Various Animals.

A Suspension Bridge of Monkeys Alarmed—The Jam of Huge Sturgeon in the Volga River, Russia.

"It is a wonderful structure," said a well known traveler, as he contemplated the Brooklyn Bridge and its maze of stays and wires for the first time, "and impresses me somewhat differently from the last bridge I saw.

"The one I refer to," he continued, "was in South America, a country quite famous for the peculiar character of its bridges. Some are made of bamboo, tied together with reeds, and I have crossed a gulch one thousand feet deep on a bridge made entirely of the hide of oxen, and its vibrations were, to say the least, uncomfortable. But the bridge I had in mind was of a totally different character, and was a living one. Yes, really alive. At the time," he went on, "I was traveling down towards the mouth of the Amazon, and making short and frequent trips up the various little streams that emptied into it. One night, when near the village of Obidos, we found we were obliged to anchor in mid-stream, it being almost impossible to retrace our steps without daylight. We had pushed up the little stream until our boat was almost high and dry in the rich Southern vegetation, and the trees in some places nearly touched. The woods were filled with trophical birds, and their notes, together with the strange sounds of insects and reptiles, filled the air, and made sleep almost impossible; but before morning they evidently exhausted their vocabularies and I fell asleep in my chair upon the deck. How long I lay there I have no recollection but I was awakened by a violent blow on my face; and looking up suddenly I saw what appeared like a gigantic rope suspended from the trees and moving away into the gloom. In a moment back it came, swinging like a great pendulum, this time passing astern of the vessel; as it swung by I heard a chattering noise and immediately saw that it was a rope of living monkeys. How many, I have no conception, but they were suspended from a tall palm near us that leaned over the creek, and were endeavoring to form a bridge by which they could cross dry-shod, and their attempts certainly showed them to be possessed of remarkable intelligence.

"As morning was approaching, I could soon observe their every motion. Their plan was to have three or four of the strongest and stoutest monkeys at the end, just as you have these firm granite pillars here. These fellows grasped the branches of the palm with their feet, tails and hands; then two others grasped them in the same way and lowered themselves down, receiving in a similar manner several more and they in turn others, until finally a rope or swinging column of monkeys hung from the branch. Others now attached themselves here and there until they were perhaps three or even four deep and the column thirty feet long. It then hung against the trunk of the tree, but as it became complete, the last monkey that was held by the others and had his arms free, began to push against the tree, and so moved the living rope a little. Another push was followed by others, until the column finally began to swing with a long sweep, and it was during one of these movements that I had evidently been struck.

"But the monkeys apparently knew what they were doing, and seemed to rely entirely upon the end one, who did all the pushing; and every time they gained a little, the pendulum swinging farther and farther over the water, until finally it went so near a branch on the other side that the leader grasped it, and the bridge was completed. That this was eminently satisfactory was evident from the chattering that came all along the line; but there was no undue haste and as soon as the end monkey had obtained a good hold two others from the other side crossed over quickly and placed themselves by him to help secure the hold. Then the word was evidently given that the bridge was open, for over rushed a chattering, screaming troop; some on all fours, others standing upright, waving their long tails, while the mothers carried the little ones, all in a hurry now to get over and relieve the bridge. A very ancient-looking monkey was the last to cross, and he picked his way over in such a deliberate manner that I laughed aloud, whereupon ensued a curious scene. The old fellow nearly lost his balance, for the monkeys at the end released their hold, and the entire bridge swung over. The moment it cleared the water, each monkey seemed to release his grasp, dropping here and there and scampering off among the tree-tops with loud chatterings and cries of rage and fear. What they would have done if I had alarmed them before, I hardly know, but some would probably have gone overboard.

"I saw the same bridge-making many times in the interior, and it was often done to enable the monkeys to cross from one tall tree to another, where to descend to the ground would have opened them to attack from various enemies.

"This bridge-making habit is found in a number of families of ants, especially those of Africa, and certain kinds that go off on long predatory journeys.

"Camels have been used for a similar purpose, and often the great hippopotamuses have been observed lying in such numbers in the water that their bulky forms fairly filled the stream, so that land birds and cranes walked over on the living bridge. In these cases, the bridge-making was wholly intentional, and every move was conducted with great skill, showing that something akin to what we call thought had been utilized.

"But there are other instances, perhaps more amusing, where animals have been used as bridges by human beings. Perhaps the most remarkable instance of this kind occurred some years ago in Russia. In certain regions, especially about the Volga River, the sturgeon fisheries are extremely valuable, so much so that there are over one hundred thousand persons engaged in catching this one fish. We have sturgeons in our waters, particularly in the Hudson, where they are called Albany beef, that are huge fellows, enclosed in a thick bony armor, but harmless withal, having small mouths under the snout and no teeth, as their food consists of the very smallest animals and perhaps vegetable matter.

"In this country the sturgeons rarely attain a length of over six feet, but in the Volga the one known to naturalists as *Accipenser huso* grows to a length of twenty-five feet, and is a perfect monster. Part of the year it lives in the salt water, but as spring comes on, it swims up the great rivers to deposit its eggs, or roe, as they are called, and to collect this is one reason why the sturgeon is followed so persistently. The roe is made into caviare, and sent all over the world, the eggs of one season being often valued at one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Besides this, the membrane of the air-bladder is, when prepared, made into isinglass, and thirty thousand pounds have been secured in one season, valued at eighty thousand dollars. The meat is eaten and the skins are used as window-glass, so that it will be seen that the sturgeon is a valuable fish. To obtain so much profitable material it is evident that they must be caught in vast numbers, and such is the case. The great fish, weighing from one hundred to four hundred and sixty pounds and averaging from five to twenty-five feet in length, rush into the Volga at certain seasons in such quantities that a million and a half have been killed in a single season. During these migrations the scene is often a curious one. The people far and wide are excited at the prospect, and rush to the stream with various weapons of offense, but so vast are the numbers of the fish that nothing deters them. At Rubibinsk the river is quite narrow, being about three hundred and fifty feet in width, and twenty-eight in depth, and here, some years ago, during an unprecedented run of fish, a most remarkable scene was enacted. The entire country roundabout was aroused, and so alarmed were the fish in the river below that they moved up towards Rubibinsk in a solid mass, like a great wave; as the space grew narrower they became more compressed, and finally, at the town just mentioned, the river was fairly blocked with them, and up and down the stream for a considerable distance there was an actual bridge of sturgeons, their bodies forced out of water while many, by the squeezing process, were thrust entirely out upon the backs of others. In fact, the Volga was bridged with fish, and excited fishermen, armed with clubs and spears, dashed upon the monsters, standing on their backs and jumping from one struggling fish to another; now with one foot on one and one on another. Surely it was a remarkable sight! Men, women and children walked upon fish, and dragged them upon shore as they could, while the fishermen, standing amid the struggling mass, killed hundreds. For several hours this curious warfare continued, but finally the jam was broken, and the great mass of fish surged ahead and continued their migration, leaving hundreds of dead and wounded behind."—*C. F. Holder, in Youth's Companion.*

A CALCULATING MACHINE.

A Contrivance that Effects the Most Complicated Calculations.

The calculating machine invented by Prof. Thompson appears to excel, in its ingenious adaptation to a variety of results, even Babbage's wonderful apparatus. By means of the mere friction of disk, a cylinder and a ball the machine is capable of effecting numerous complicated calculations which occur in the highest application of mathematics to physical problems, and by its aid an unskilled person may, in a given time, perform the work of ten expert mathematicians. The machine is applicable alike to the calculating of tidal, magnetic, meteorological and other periodic phenomena; it will solve differential equations of the second or even higher powers or orders; and, through the same wonderful arrangement of mechanical parts, the problem of finding the tree motions of any number of mutually attracting particles, unrestricted by any of the approximate suppositions required in the treatment of the lunar and planetary theories, is done by simply turning a handle.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—"Salammbo, a historical romance, whose scenes of fierce war and warm love are laid in Carthage, is considered the masterpiece of Flaubert, the great French author. Its coloring is splendid and its plot weird, and the author's style is so peculiarly his own that "Salammbo" was considered an untranslatable work; but the task has at length been accomplished by M. French Sheldon, and the book will be published by Saxon & Co., London and New York. The introduction has been written by Edward King, the American poet, and the volume is dedicated to Henry M. Stanley, the famous explorer.

—A good constitution is like a money-box—the full value of it is never properly known until it is broken.—*Punch.*

THE SOUTH POLE.

Its Discovery to be the New Craze Among Geographers.

It is announced that South Polar exploration is to be the next craze among geographers and discoverers. The discovery of the North Pole is declared to have become undesirable—or, at least, unattainable—and it is said that the labor of navigators and scientists will now be turned to the Antarctic region and to the wild latitudes that lie under the stars beyond the Southern Cross. The announcement is full of interest. Northern discovery has reached to within seven degrees, or about four hundred miles from the Arctic Pole. Southern discovery has not penetrated to within one thousand miles of the Antarctic Pole.

In 1842 Sir James Ross, the English explorer, found a vast continent south of the 70th degree of latitude, and named two volcanoes—one active and the other extinct—after his two vessels, the Erebus and Terror. He went as far as 78 degrees of south lattitude, and escaped after extreme danger and by the most laborious exertion.

Many questions regarding the northern magnetic pole, the currents in the arctic seas, the climate, the storm areas and other problems in meteorology have been settled by explorers in that direction. It is supposed that equally interesting questions remain to be solved in relation to meteorological conditions within the Antarctic circle. It is believed that the severity of the weather, the masses of ice and the other obstructions to exploration that surround the South Pole are much greater than those that surround the North Pole. Some theorists hold that the ice cap covering the South Polar region is vastly in excess of the North Polar ice cap in ponderosity and density. Whether such is the case or not can only be determined by experimental efforts to penetrate it.

The late Edgar A. Poe wrote a fictitious but picturesque account of the adventures of Arthur Gordon Prym, a supposed navigator who attempted to enter the mysterious region surrounding the southern extremity of the axis on which the world revolves. Like his "Eureka," however, it is conjecture and fancy, not science. But both works possess a witching interest as the mere fanciful explanation of theories reaching to the composition of the grand and sublime portions of the material universe.—*Chicago Journal.*

BURMESE HOUSEKEEPING.

The Primitive Utensils Used in the Kitchens of Burmah.

The dwellings of the Burmese are built on small wood or bamboo posts; of bamboo mat walls; roofs of palm leaves or dried grass; each house has from veranda, closed only at the ends, if at all; the door from one to three feet from the ground, made of rough boards or bamboos. Then the main or sleeping room is from four to six feet higher than the veranda, with its floor from seven to ten feet above the ground. The veranda is the place of cooking, eating, visiting, buying and selling. But you would look in vain for stove, oven, fireplace or chimney. A bed of earth or ashes, in one end of the veranda, is the center of the kitchen; a large jar of water, two or three small earthern pots for cooking, one for rice and the other for some kind of curry, are usually sufficient; a water dipper made of cocoanut shell, a wooden ladle for the rice pot, a broad wooden platter in which to put the rice when cooked, and around which the family squat to eat, with one or two brass or iron spoons for the curry, with perhaps two or three earthern dishes, constitute the furniture of the kitchen. Tables, spoons, knives, forks, cups and saucers, etc., were not seen among them.—*Chicago Interior.*

SHREWD COWS.

How They Avoid the Dangers of the Accommodation Car.

A citizen of Cheviot was taking a visitor out home with him recently, in his carriage, and along the line of the Westwood Railroad they noticed a number of cows feeding on the common near the track.

"That's bad policy," said the visitor.

"What?" asked the citizen.

"Letting those cows feed there. I should think a locomotive would take a leg off of one of them every now and then."

"I never have heard of such an accident."

"Don't the cows ever walk on the track?"

"Yes."

"And they never get run down?"

"Not that ever I heard of."

"That's strange. How do you account for it?"

"Very easy. You see the cows always walk in the same direction the train goes."—*Merchant Traveler.*

A Cold-Blooded Vagabond.

A tramp strolled into a Texas billiard saloon, and solicited alms. He was indeed a pitiable object.

"I haven't had anything to eat for a week." he said, plaintively.

The gentlemen who were playing pool felt sorry for the man, and raised a dollar and a half for him. Jingling the money in his hands:

"I believe I'll come into this pool, if the gentlemen have no objections."

The generous donors were somewhat surprised, but not so much so as they were when he, having utilized their subsidy to come into the game, got away with the pot, and invited the crowd to step up to the bar and irrigate at his expense.—*Texas Siftings.*

—The Noitok and Copper Rivers in Alaska were recently explored for the first time by white men. They vary from a mile to five miles in width. Near the banks in various places are active volcanoes raging and fuming and sputtering. Canyons abound whose rocky sides are from 1,000 to 2,000 feet high.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FORTUNES IN FILT.

Valuables Found by Sweepers in the Street—Perquisites of the Trade.

"Yes, sir, that's rich dirt; mighty rich," said an old street-sweeper, as he leaned on the handle of his broom and contemplated the pile of black dust brushed up long side of the curbstone. It was early in the morning and he was nearly through his work of following behind the big sweeping machine, when he stopped to gossip with the *Star* man.

"Yes, I suppose it is," said the scribe, sticking his cane into the black pile and thinking of a garden patch.

"It's richest along the avenue, particularly near where the all-night saloons are. It's the drunken men, I suppose. You see they are sort of loose and don't care."

"It would make a very good fertilizer, I guess," said the scribe, "but I don't see why drunken men should make it any better."

"Oh! that ain't the sort of rich I mean. I mean rich in money. That dirt's worth—well, you can't tell how much until you look it over. It's full of money sometimes. I reckon the average sweeper can make about two hundred dollars a year in addition to his wages by looking it over carefully as he goes along with his work. You see, it's this way. There's an awful sight of money lost on the street every day and night, particularly in the night. Folks mostly lose dimes, nickles and pennies and don't know it. Sometimes they lose jewelry and sometimes they drop larger sums of money and never find it. When all this gets mixed up in the dirt and is swept up in piles it makes it very rich. We always look out for that and find lots of things. We find dimes and quarters, any number of pennies and a great deal of jewelry. Sometimes the jewelry is very valuable. We frequently find rings, cuff buttons, links of watch-chains, charms, all sorts of trinkets and shirt studs, and sometimes they are diamonds. The avenue is the richest route, as I have said, and it's worth something to be put on it. We go to work at midnight and work until after daylight, and we find nearly everything that's lost after dark. Men who are out very late at night drunk frequently, lose large sums of money and very valuable jewelry. They never know where they lost it, and when they get sober they just give it up for gone and don't try to find it. A few nights ago I found a very handsome gold watch on the avenue. One night last week one of the men found $410 in a roll near the Navy Yard, and the next night I found $105 in a roll on the avenue. These are extraordinary finds, but it ain't suh a rare thing to find large sums as you may think."

"Do you ever find the owners?"

"No. We ain't got time to look for owners. We work in the night, and we ain't anywhere in the neighborhood where the owners are in the daytime. We can't afford to go looking around for an owner for everything we find."

"Wasn't an owner found for the four hundred and ten dollars?"

"No. Nor for the watch, nor for the one hundred and five dollars either."

"What do you do with all you find?"

"Keep it. It's our profit. I ain't had no very good luck on this trip. I ain't found anything but small change and a few little trinklets, and I reckon I'd better go on with my work."

And he went on, watching the dust very carefully as it piled up in front of his long-handled broom.—*Washington Star.*

THE PRIMITIVE TELESCOPE.

The Instrument with Which the Rings of Saturn Were Discovered.

Soon after the death of Galileo the telescope was further perfected by Huygens, who, in the first place, invented the form of eye-piece which still bears his name, and gives a large, flat field with very sharp definition. Many variations of form, but no improvement in the seeing quality of telescopic eye-pieces, have since been made, so that from this time all improvements in the telescope have been necessarily confined to the object-glass.

Huygens next enlarged the single-lens object-glass to its greatest possible power. His largest telescope had an object-glass five inches in diameter, and a focal length of one hundred and twenty feet; this enormous focal length being absolutely necessary to reduce the blurring effect of the prismatically colored fringes, as well as spherical aberration, to such moderate limits that a magnifying power of upward to two hundred diameters could be employed.

To have watched Huygens at work with his telescope must have been an amusing sight. Its great length precluded the use of a tube, and, therefore, an assistant was obliged to slide the object-glass up and down a vertical pole, one hundred feet high, by a cord, while Huygens pointed the eye-piece at the object-glass by sighting along a string connecting the two, meanwhile steadying himself by resting his elbows on a two-legged wooden horse. A more difficult and unsatisfactory contrivance to use can hardly be imagined, yet, with this telescope, in 1655, he discovered the rings of Saturn, and one of its satellites.—*Charles P. Howard, in Popular Science Monthly.*

—Professor Asa P. Green, of Troy, O., is afflicted with a disease resembling St. Vitus' dance, causing him to walk in a very peculiar manner, much like the gait of a drunken man. A policeman in Cleveland recently took him to the station-house, where he was released. It is said that he was once sent to the Buffalo workhouse for being drunk, and served ten days before his real condition was discovered.—*Buffalo Express.*

—A friend of President Arthur kept watch of the newspapers and clipped out everything that was said about his matrimonial intentions. Just before his term expired these clippings were all pasted in a handsomely bound scrap book and presented to him. On the cover was stamped a figure of Cupid with a quiver full of arrows and the words: "Many were called, but none were chosen."—*Washington Star.*

WANTED A DIVORCE.

A Colored Mississippian Who Was Bound to Have a "Yellow Plaster."

"Good morning, Marse William," said Green Coleman, an elderly colored individual, as he entered the Chancery Clerk's office in a certain town in Central Mississippi.

"Good morning, Uncle Green. What can I do for you this morning?" responded the clerk.

"I jes' drapped in, Marse William, to ax yer wot yer ax fer er deforcement."

"A what, Uncle Green?"

"Er deforcement, Marse William—one er dem papers wid a big yaller plaster on ter it, same like Josh Bilbro got when der Jedge onhitched him an' his ole ooman last court."

"Oh! you mean a divorce."

"Yas, dat's what I want."

"Well, you'll have to file your bill of complaint, and when court meets in December it will come up for hearing, and if your grounds for a divorce are good and supported by evidence the court, I have no doubt, will grant your prayer."

"Marse William, I done 'turn dat file back long sence, and dat rheumatiz complaint ain't 'fected me sence I bin rubbin' wid dem yerbs. And 'bout dem grouns, Marse William, you'se knowed me 'long in reb. times and eber sence freedom come, and you know dis nigger got no groun'; not nuff to bury hese'f in."

"Uncle Green, the best thing for you to do is to employ a lawyer. He'll tell you what to do."

"He will?"

"Yes."

"Well, Marse William, I sees you'se mitey busy—but jes tell me, what are dat goin' ter cos' me?"

"Let me see; one of these young lawyers will take the case for $10, and the court cost will amount to another $10—$25, at the outside, is about all it will cost you."

"Twenty-five dollars, Marse William! Dat's pow'ful heap er money to be a spending on a 'ooman I ain't seed in mor'n twenty year."

"What do you want with a divorce from your wife whom you haven't seen for more than twenty years?"

"I jes' want it fer ter pacify der 'ooman Ise got fer er wife now. You see, der 'ooman I was married ter on ole massa's plantation in slave times, she run'd off time Sherman's raid, and den I tuk up wid dis 'ooman I got now, and she's feered my fus' wife might come back and level on me as her property."

"Oh! Uncle Green, that's all settled—it's barred by the statute of limitations. Just go home and tell your wife not to bother herself—that it's all right."

"Won't yer gib me writin' to dat conclusion? Sumtin' wot don't coss' more'n er dollar, and put one er dem yaller plasters on it."

Seeing that nothing else would satify the old man the clerk gave him a certificate and stuck a gold seal on it, and refused to accept his dollar which he told him to invest in a calico dress for the old woman.

As the old man left the office he raised his hat and said: "Thank you, Marse William; and ef yer eber git in such or pesterment wid er 'ooman, an its in my possession to justify yer, I'll 'turn der complermint."—*Detroit Free-Press.*

A FREE DINNER.

How Charles Thorne, Jr., Once Procured a Meal at San Francisco.

Long years ago, when the late Charles Thorne, jr., was a young actor struggling with the dramatic chills and fever common to actors in the early stage of their career, it came on suddenly very cold for him once, and he had nothing to memorize except the bills of fare hung outside of the restaurants of the period. Ambition left his mind and settled in the gastric juices of his stomach. He had no money to satisfy it. He neglected the theatrical posters and studied "Ham and eggs, fifty cents," and legends of that kind. It was early days in San Francisco, and they had a practice of sounding a gong at meal times to inform the neighborhood that the meals were on. Charley was passing disconsolately along when a man rushed out of a restaurant and banged a gong in his ear. He stopped, walked in, sat down with the air of a lord in a society drama and ordered and ate a royal meal. He was through, and sticking his hand in the breast of his coat he put on a dignified and aristocratic stride and was walking out.

"Look here," said the proprietor, gently interrupting him. "Don't you propose to pay for this?"

"Pay! What do you mean? Pay!"

"Yes, pray!"

"You must be under some mistaken impression. Pay! No, certainly not!"

"What in thunder did you come in here for and eat a meal like that?"

"I came," said Charley, drawing himself to his full height, "I came on your invitation. I came because you banged that gong."

And with a stride that paralyzed the proprietor, he passed out into the bright world.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Origin of Familiar Things.

Book-keeping was first introduced into England from Italy by Peele in 1569. It was derived from a system of algebra published by Burgo at Venice. Notaries public were first appointed by the Fathers of the Christian Church to make a collection of the acts or memoirs of martyrs in the first century. Signals to be used at sea were first contrived by James II., when he was Duke of York, in 1665. They were afterwards improved by the French commander Tourville, and by Admiral Balchen. Raw silk is said to have been first made in China about 150 B. C. It was first brought from India in 274, and a pound of it at that time was worth a pound of gold. The manufacture of raw silk was introduced into Europe from India by some monks in 550. Silk dresses were first worn in 1455.—*Christian at Work.*

—Births exceed the deaths in the world by three per minute.—*Boston Budget.*

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Dr. McCosh proposes to crush out hazing at Princeton College.

—Homer R. Sprague, who was graduated at Yale in 1852, has been appointed to the Presidency of Mills College, California.

—The Sabbath is held in such great respect, at Thurso, Scotland, that the cemetery is not allowed to be opened on that day. Even burial is considered a desecration.

—Mrs. Rev. John S. Inskip raised and forwarded $8,000 for the Girls' School in Calcutta, of which Miss Layton has charge, and the British Government duplicated the sum.

—Manitoba is filling up with people. The number of schools there in 1871 was 16; in 1881 it was 128, and in 1884 it reached 359. The school attendance was 816 in 1871, 4,919 in 1881, and 13,541 in 1884.—*Chicago Herald.*

—A correspondent traveling in Normandy tells London *Truth* that in the Church of Elboeuf, the other Sunday, the cure, after his sermon, said: "My dear parishioners please put only silver in the plate, as it takes such a long time to count coppers."

—A royal decree has been promulgated in Spain ordering the corporations of all towns whose population exceeds 100,000, on the request of the local educational committee, to appoint a medical inspector of schools. The salary is to be fixed by the corporation.

—The University of New Mexico has for one of its departments an Indian Industrial School. The American Missionary Association has voted it an annual appropriation of $30,000 for the support of teachers. Congress has voted $26,000 for the erection of buildings. Considerable amounts have been given by private persons.—*Christian Union.*

—Mr. Moody does not approve of church fairs. "I think they are an abomination. The idea of raffling and voting for the best looking man, and having girls sell cigars. I saw a church fair advertise that a man would kiss any girl for twenty-five cents. I had rather that you would worship in a barn than resort to any of these methods."—*N. Y. Post.*

—Colonel Homer B. Sprague said, in his address of assuming the presidency of Mills College, in San Francisco, that "a thorough understanding of the three great English classics—the Bible, Shakespeare and Milton—would be better than the entire education given in nine-tenths of the colleges."

—Dr. Hertel's report on the condition of the Danish schools shows that the children in Copenhagen are suffering from what has long been considered an unfortunate feature of our American education—too many branches and too much work. The tendency in Denmark, as in other parts of Europe, is to overcrowd the children, with a natural consequence of a large increase in the number of men and women of feeble constitutions and bad health. Intellectuality is good, but as an exchange for continual suffering it is hardly an equivalent.—*Chicago Journal.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

—When a nation gives birth to a man who is able to produce a great thought, another is born who is able to understand and admire it.—*Joubert.*

—Uncle: The baby has its father's nose. Mother: And my mouth. Uncle: Yes; and with papa's nose and mamma's mouth there is precious little room left for forehead.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—Boys are sometimes very bad, and sometimes parents are no better. If boys have any inalienable right it is to a good home and a decent example.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—"Here, Professor, how do you like my new tragedy?" "Very much, indeed. Especially the robbers—they are first-rate. In fact they are the best thieves I ever heard of; even the words they speak are stolen from other books."—*N. Y. Journal.*

—"Ephlum, what makes so many cat tails grow in dis heah pon'?" "Well, I would say! doan you know? Why, dey grows up from kittens dat people hez drowned in de pon', of course. Peah's like you wimmen folks doan' know nuffin' 'bout agricultshaw."—*Life.*

—Sensible men are very rare. A sensible man does not brag, avoids introducing the names of his creditable companions, omits himself as habitually as another man obtrudes himself in the discourse and is content with putting his fact or theme simply on its ground.—*Emerson.*

—Little Johnny Fizzletop got a scolding for tearing his new pants. He fell while running and split them at the knee. "Oh, you bad boy," said his mother, angrily, "how did you come to be careless as to tear your pants?" "I couldn't help it, ma. I fell so quick I didn't have time to take them off," replied Johnny.—*Boston Globe.*

—"My husband is so poetic," said one lady to another in a Seventh street car the other day. "Have you ever tried rubbin' his jints with hartshorn liniment, mum?" interrupted a beefy-looking woman with a market-basket at her feet, who was sitting at her elbow and overheard the remark. "That'll straighten him out as quick as anything I know of, if he hain't got it too bad."—*Washington Republic.*

—"No, I never could remember anecdotes," said a busy merchant to a man of leisure who called on him at his office; "I've too many other things to think of." "That's queer; why, I could sit right down and tell you stories for a week, without stopping." "Indeed! Will you excuse me, as I am going out now?" "When will you be back?" "In about a week. Good day."—*N. Y. Journal.*

—Menny people spend their time trieing to find the hole whar sin got into the world. If two men break through the ice into a mill pond, they had better hunt for some good hole tew get out, rather than enter into a long argument about the hole they cum to fall in . . . There iz sum pholks in this world who spend their whole lives a hunting after righteousness, and kant find eany time tew practise it. . . . Lazyness is a good deal like money—the more a man haz of it, the more he seems tew want.—*Josh Billings.*

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

One Dollar Year, Always in Advance.

Entered at the Hazel Green Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

SPENCER COOPER, : : EDITOR.

HAZEL GREEN, KY.:
WEDNESDAY..........JAN. 13, 1886.

Democratic Ticket.

(Election First Monday in August, 1886.)

For Circuit Judge 13th District,
JOHN E. COOPER.
For Commonwealths Attorney,
COL. L. M. DAY.

County Judge—G. B. SWANGO.
County Attorney—J. C. LYKINS.
County Court Clerk—DAVID HOGG.
Sheriff—G. T. CENTER.
Circuit Court Clerk—W. F. ELKINS.
Assessor—W. G. W. CRUEY.
Jailer—GEO. W. DRAKE.
Surveyor—H. BURNS KASH.
Coroner—FIELDEN COX.
County School Supt.—JOHN M. ROSE.

Breathitt Announcements.

We are authorized to announce B. M. COMBS a candidate for the office of Surveyor of Breathitt county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Whatever may be said against the Board of Equalization, Auditor Fayette Hewitt, who should have more practical experience in the duties pertaining to it than any one else in this Commonwealth, in his annual report says:

"The last Legislature created a State Board of Equalization, whose duty it is to equalize the burdens of taxation as between counties. This Board, after having found from the returns of the assessors, the gross valuation of all property within the State, is directed to ascertain the proportion which the assessed value bears to a fair cash value; the per centum thus obtained is taken as a State average, and those counties showing a higher valuation are reduced to this average per centum, while those falling below it are necessarily raised to it. The property is considered in three classes: lands, town lots, and personal property. By the action of the Court of Appeals, in the case of Goodloe against Auditor, all monies in hand or in bank stand as assessed.

"In estimating the relation of the assessed values to cash values, the Board depends upon information obtained from officials and citizens of various counties. In the value of lands and town lots, they have before them the transcripts furnished by the county clerks, of all sales made during the year. The proceedings of the Board for the years 1884 and 1885 are before you.

"The most casual examination of the various tables to be found in the Auditor's Reports from year to year, wherein are set forth the assessed values of the various kinds of property in the respective counties, will show great necessity for some such equalization. When we find a county, which is in no wise distinguished for the fertility of its soil, and having no highways of commerce, assessed at a greater valuation than another county of greater area, of at least equal fertility and having great lengths of railroads and turnpikes, we know there is need of equalization. When we find the cattle of one county assessed at less than two dollars per head, and those of another county, which is well known to contain the same grade of cattle, assessed at four or five dollars per head, we know there is need of equalization. When we find the horses, mules, and cattle, of a county which is noted throughout the country for its high grades, assessed at 30 or 40 per cent. less than those of a county within whose borders are to be found only the commoner class of stock, we know there is need of equalization. Need of equalization which can not be effected at the hands of the assessors, and can only be provided by some such agency as this Board."

The State Auditor's report shows a deficit of $293,185.52, notwithstanding there was received $512,500 derived from the sale of bonds in New York a few months ago. The Auditor estimates the deficit of the ensuing year will be $196,885.52. The rate of taxation was increased five cents on the $100, which yielded an increase of revenue of $160,000. But the Legislature which made this increase recklessly made appropriations amounting to more than $284,000. The result of such legislation might have been foreseen—Boubon News.

How could it be otherwise, when the Legislature remained in session 135 days recklessly wasting our money in passing local appropriation bills, at an expense of nearly $1,500 per day, when it should have adjourned at the expiration of 60 days, the constitutional limit of a session.

Senator Taulbee, the good-natured Senator from Morgan, is the first man to jump on the Board of Equalization, he having asked leave yesterday (4th inst.) to bring in a bill to repeal the act under which the board was created. Ex-Senator Haggard, who stood sponsor for the bill two years ago, will be heard from by the committee to which Mr. Taulbee's bill is referred.—Courier-Journal.

From the Lone Star State.

Editor of THE HAZEL GREEN HERALD:

McLENDON, TEXAS, Dec. 31, 1885.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed please find $1.00 for a year's subscription to your paper. I am glad to know you are still prospering with your dear old HERALD. Although away here in Texas, I find my heart still wandering back to the familiar scenes of my dear native land, and often, when comparing it with other places I have found in my wanderings, it is always to me the garden spot of the world. We are having beautiful weather in Texas now. Have had no snow yet, and but little rain. The thermometer stood about 80° on the 24th and 25th of December. I do not know when I will return, as I am thinking of making Texas my home, but I would be glad to meet any of my Kentucky friends. I expect you have had joyous sleigh-rides there, while we have had warm, pleasant weather here.

The crops are all gathered and farmers are preparing for another crop. I will close, hoping you all have enjoyed a Merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Yours Respectfully,
JOHN W. McCLAIN.

Doings in Dakota.

TOWLER, DAKOTA, Dec. 28, 1885.

Editor of THE HAZEL GREEN HERALD:

DEAR SIR: We have been very agreeably disappointed, for since the little flurry of winter about the first of the month, it has been warm and nice, melted off all the snow, and is now warm enough to work without a coat on. In fact we have started plowing again. I have never seen as warm a winter, so far, since I have been in the West.

We have had a very dry fall; lakes and creeks are dry that I never knew dry before. It makes stock water a little scarce, but beyond that it makes no inconvenience. This country will stand a great deal of dry weather. In fact, it has been said, upon good authority, that there have been crops planted and matured without rain on them. The health of the country is good. We had a very pleasant Christmas, and the weather now looks more like spring than winter. Happy New Year to you, and success to THE HERALD.

Yours Truly,
CALEB MAY.

Senator Dixon's High License Bill,

[Louisville Truth.]

One of the most important questions that will occupy the present Legislature is that of high license for saloons. Senator Dixon, of Henderson and Union, has spent some months making a study of the high license laws and the results of their operations in all the high license States. He has prepared a bill which resembles the Harper Law of Illinois and which will undoubtedly pass unless some other bill to the same effect is preferred. Senator Dixon's bill imposes a State license of $500 upon the sale of spirituous liquors and $150 upon beer. It also makes it obligatory upon all cities and towns to impose a local license of $250 and $100 respectively. This would increase the license on spirits to $750, and on beer and wine to $250, or in the aggregate make the general license nearly three times as great as at present. There is little doubt that a high license bill will pass. "Anybody," said Senator Dixon, recently, "who was in the last Legislature, and observed how easily the prohibition element carried all the local prohibitionary legislation it wanted, can not doubt that there will be in the present body a strong element determined to bring about some sort of legislation looking toward a stricter regulation of the liquor traffic. I am against prohibition myself, but I think a high license will be a great public benefit and it will satisfy the public. Indeed, it will satisfy the main body of those who have become prohibitionists because the liquor traffic has not been properly regulated and taxed." The new bill ought to make the penalty of keeping a tippling house larger. It is now only $60, and many a man will take the chances of prosecution rather than pay $750 when he can only be fined $60.

Bloody Christmas.

[Licking Valley Scorcher.]

* * * The daily press teems with accounts of murders and attempted murders, all traceable, directly or indirectly, to two causes—immoderate drinking and carrying concealed deadly weapons. How are these two giant evils to be arrested? This question appeals to Kentucky statesmen for solution, and it is to be hoped that our solons now in session at Frankfort will respond to it in a manner that will satisfy the public demand, and crush the two evils out forever. Let pistols be taxed out of existence. Tax the wholesale and retail dealer in pistols and cartridges in such sums that they can't afford to pay it. Tax the owner of a pistol in such an amount that he cannot afford to keep it. Punish the party found with one concealed on his person, with stripes on the bare back, not exceeding thirty-nine for the first offense, and confinement not less than one nor more than five years in the penitentiary for the second offense, and it will stop. There is no use of giving sugar coated treatment to this offense, it must be punished as a hideous crime against society in order to arrest it. Let the axe be laid at the root of tree, and this tide of blood stopped. Draw the ropes closer about the rumseller, and render him infamous when convicted of debauching our young men, or better still, crush the sale of it in the State. Take away from corporations and courts the right to license crime.

Kentucky Exhibit.

[New Orleans Times Democrat.]

There is no display in the Government Building of greater intrinsic merit than that of Kentucky. Its mineral, and agricultural wealth, as manifested by the exhibit Col. Smith has made, creates alike an impression upon capitalist and immigrant, and millions in the way of investment ought to follow. Her coal display represents more than fifty varieties, embracing some large specimens. Her marble, in quanity and character, is a revelation even to the denizen of the Bluegrass country. Her hemp exhibit is perhaps the best and largest here. Her iron ores and timbers would be the pride of any State. This exhibit was brought to this Exposition in toto by Col. Smith as late as November last, hence it is impossible to realize how the limited means afforded by his State have enabled him to do it. Many States would be unable to duplicate it after an expenditure of thousands of dollars, and Kentuckians have reason to pride themselves on a State that possesses such wonderful resources.

The Beauty of Protection.

[Oakland (Cal.) Times.]

Eight years ago the exports of wheat from India amounted to $9,500,000. In 1882 they had increased to nearly $44,000,000 and the crop last year is said to equal that of the United States. This change in India has been brought about within the past ten years, and from present indications American wheat will soon have a competitor it will not know what to do with. This great wheat industry in India has been started and worked up by England, that she might have a market for her goods where she would not be compelled to pay enormous duty on them. And yet probably three-fourths of our farmers in this country who depend on their wheat will fight against tariff reform because they are republicans, and their party has pledged itself to the support of the protection, so called, which protects the iron-monger of Pennsylvania and the factories of New England, while the farmer-dupes go unprotected, and will soon be left without any market, because of the policy they are helping to maintain.

Which is the Best?

[Lexington Press.]

While in London England, recently Col. A. M. Swope had a suit of clothes made, which cost him twenty-one dollars. It is an excellent suit, and anywhere in America the same suit would have cost from sixty to seventy-five dollars. America glories in a protective tariff, while England enjoys free trade. Which is the system for the people? Which the better for the manufacturer? The American system protects the manufacturer, the English system the people. If the theory that the end of good government is to do the greatest good to the greatest number of people, is correct, the English system is the correct one. Are there more manufacturers than non-manufacturers?

The House Committees.

[Louisville Commercial.]

So long as the Legislature is occupied with petty local bills, it matters little who are members or who head the committees. The present session having been begun with a promise of some important work, it may be of interest to consider who are in a position to become leaders. The House committees, named yesterday, are headed generally by men of real ability. That on revenue and taxation is headed by William L. Jackson, Jr., who has in charge already a comprehensive scheme of reform for the revenue laws; that on the judiciary by Ignatius A. Spalding, probably the ablest of public men in a large section of western Kentucky; that on ways and means by Bernard A. Neale, whose recent editorial work on the Mayfield Monitor shows the excellence of his views upon State affairs; upon criminal laws by Phil. B. Thompson, Sr., whose legal practice and general interest in public matters qualifies him well; that upon corporate institutions (which will scan many bills for charters) by Richard A Jones, an experienced member, who will be aided by several warm opponents of trivial local legislation; that on railroads, by James H. Mulligan; that on General Statutes, by Harvey Myers, and that on Codes of Practice, by William C. Owens. It is too early to predict what these gentlemen will accomplish, but there is reason for satisfaction at the very beginning of the session, that so much capacity and intelligence are displayed at the heads of the important committees.

LOOK HERE.—Read this, please—We have carried slow customers until we are loaded down, and it is impossible to continue to credit those whose notes and accounts are past due. We must have pay from you, and will take live stock at its value on notes and accounts. Do not call for credit, even if you are good, if you are owing us and have not settled We mean what we say. J. T. & F. DAY.

Married Her Own Son.

[Exchange.]

Mrs. Samantha Goodloe, residing near Madison Square, New York City, about three years ago married her own son. The discovery was recently made. They have left the city and efforts are being made to hush up the matter. Mrs. Goodloe married Amasa Turner, of Lowell Mass., twenty years ago. She was sixteen years old. Shortly afterward a son was born. Mrs. Turner fell into bad habits and her husband left her taking the boy. He went to San Francisco, was divorced, amassed a fortune and died leaving his son $500,000. Mrs. Turner meantime married Sylvester Goodloe, at Camden, N. J., lived with him five years when he died leaving her his fortune. She came to New York and took up her residence near Madison Square, where most of her time was spent with young men. After the death of his father in San Francisco, the son, Harrison Turner, came to New York, met Mrs. Goodloe, who was infatuated with him, and the two were married. Recently he went to San Francisco to attend to business, and brought back with him some of his father's papers bearing on the divorce. The mother saw them and the whole secret was revealed. She had married her son.

Breen's Liniment is pronounced by all who have used it to be the greatest remedy for rheumatism, sprains, cuts, bruises, etc. Sold by
J. T. & F. DAY, Hazel Green,
D. D. LANDSAW, Stillwater,
CASSIDY & ROBINSON. Campton.

Pres. Taulbee's Bill.

[Catlettsburg Democrat.]

Congressman Taulbee, of the Tenth District of Kentucky, in the introduction of his bill to create a new United States Federal Court District in Kentucky, puts himself on record as opposed to the reduction of the enormous tariff tax that the people are now paying; and in doing so he opposes the recommendations of the President, and the declarations of his party in 1884. The passage of his bill would necessitate the appointment of another Judge, District Attorney, Marshal, Clerk, and a large appropriation for a new court house building, all of which must be paid by the people. There is no necessity for dividing Kentucky into two districts. The business in the Federal Court does not keep one Judge employed half his time, and it is growing less each year. In his campaign last year Mr. Taulbee was an advocate of reform and economy in the administration of public affairs. Why this change? We can say to Mr. Taulbee that his constituents are not willing to be taxed a few hundred thousand dollars simply to create a court to furnish four men each an office, especially when it is as useless as the fifth wheel to a wagon.

Breen's Liniment is certainly the best conbination of remedies for corns, neuralgia, pains in the back and side, etc., ever produced.
J. T. & F. DAY, Hazel Green,
D. D. LANDSAW, Stillwater,
CASSIDY & ROBINSON, Campton.

Butler (Mo.) Thomas Cat: What is my opinion of country newspapers? If they were patronized in proportion to their efforts to advance the interests of the people, editors would be able to eat turtle soup out of silver tureens, with golden spoons.

Breen's Liniment removes knots and all enlargements on horses or other stock. No cure no pay. Sold by
J. T. & F. DAY, Hazel Green,
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AYER'S
Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, Dengue (or "Break-bone" Fever), Liver Complaint, and all diseases arising from Malarial poisons.

"Harpers, S. C., July 9, 1884. "For eighteen months I suffered with Chills and Fever, having Chills every other day. After trying various remedies recommended to cure, I used a bottle of Ayer's Ague Cure, and have never since had a chill. EDWIN HARPER."

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CORNER MAIN AND PRESTONSBURG STS.,
WEST LIBERTY, KY.
Mrs E. C. Kendall, - Proprietress.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords. Experienced hand in charge of stable. Charges reasonable.

FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Mr. W. L. Blake, the subject of the above sketch, with the Evening Chronicle, St. Louis, Mo., in answer to the inquiry of a reporter, said: "For seven years I had been ailing with catarrh, and during that time have been treated by six eminent physicians, without success. Some doctors told me I had consumption. For the past three years I had a continual discharge of mucous droppings in the throat, a cough and pain across my forehead. Added to that was loss of memory, voice, appetite, roaring in the ears, and a general feeling of wretchedness. About five months ago I consulted Dr. Turner. To-day I am as well as ever, have gained twenty pounds, and don't detect a trace of my old trouble. Yes, sir, I would be pleased to answer, by letter, any person suffering from that dread disease."

Louis Turner, M. D., has offices at 819 Washington av., St. Louis, Mo., and has, in private and hospital practice of over thirty years, treated with wonderful success all curable cases. Treatment of deformities and surgery a specialty. NOT NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS. By my original system of consultation, I can treat patients by mail as successfully as in personal consultation. Patients can consult me by mail on all Diseases of the Blood, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Heart, Nerves, General Debility, and all diseases peculiar to the sexes. No exhorbitant charges. Consultation at office and by mail one dollar. Send One dollar for a full consultation by mail, on receipt of which I will thoroughly investigate your case. Medicine furnished free to patients. If you are sick or ailing, write me. No letters answered unless accompanied by 4 cts. in stamps. Address all letters to Dr. LOUIS TURNER, 819 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

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LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL CO.
Tells What He Knows of
WINTERSMITH'S
CHILL CURE.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, LOUISVILLE.

Dr. Wintersmith,

Sir: I waive a rule I have observed for many years, the value of your remedy prompting me to say, in reply to your request, what I know of your Chill Cure. The private assurances of its efficacy I had, and the good results of its effects I had observed on Mr. R. W. Meredith, who, for more than fifteen years, has been foreman of my office, induced me to test it in my family. The results have been entirely satisfactory. The first case was of two years' standing, in which I believe every known remedy had been tried with temporary relief—the chills returning periodically and seemingly with increased severity. Your cure broke them at once, and there has been no recurrence of them for more than six months. The other case was of a milder form, and yielded more readily to other remedies; but the chills would return at intervals, until your medicine was used, since which time, now several months, they have entirely disappeared. From the opportunity I have had to judge, I do not hesitate to express my belief that your Chill Cure is a valuable specific, and performs all you promise for it. Very respectfully.
W. N. HALDEMAN.

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HAZEL GREEN, KY.,
BLACKSMITH,

Makes and repairs all kinds of Farming Tools, Buggies and Wagons.
Horse Shoeing will receive especial attention.

FOR SALE,
A Saw Mill,
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Capacity 15,000 Feet Per Day.

Will exchange it for First and Second quality Walnut delivered at the head of the Coal Road, and will send a good man to set it up to saw the lumber to pay for the mill. This is a rare chance. Call and see us.
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AYER'S SUGAR COATED CATHARTIC PILLS CURE

Headache, Nausea, Dizziness, and Drowsiness. They stimulate the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, to healthy action, assist digestion, and increase the appetite. They combine cathartic, diuretic, and tonic properties of the greatest value, are a purely vegetable compound, and may be taken with perfect safety, either by children or adults. E. L. Thomas, Framingham, Mass., writes: "For a number of years I was subject to violent Headaches, arising from a disordered condition of the stomach and bowels. About a year ago I commenced the use of Ayer's Pills, and have not had a headache since." W. F. Hannah, Gormley P. O., York Co., Ont., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for the last thirty years, and can safely say that I have never found their equal as a cathartic medicine. I am never without them in my house." C. D. Moore, Elgin, Ill., writes: "Indigestion, Headache, and Loss of Appetite, had so weakened and debilitated my system, that I was obliged to give up work. After being under the doctor's care for two weeks, without getting any relief, I began taking Ayer's Pills. My appetite and strength returned, and I was soon enabled to resume my work, in perfect health."

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SAVE YOUR MONEY AND BUY YOUR GOODS CHEAP
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THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Pamphlet free. Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

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These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Dr. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 C. H. St., Boston.

Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. It is strictly a medicine to be given with food.

MAKE HENS LAY

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. It cures chicken cholera and all diseases of hens. Is worth its weight in gold. Illustrated book by mail free.

Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2 1-4 lb. air-tight tin cans, $1; by mail, $1.20. Six cans by express, prepaid, for $5.00.
DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston.

Saw Mill for Sale

I have a saw mill which I wish to sell, including a (10) TEN-HORSE ENGINE.

The saws are 52 and 30 inches respectively.

The large is the DISTON CHISSEL-BIT, and the Mill a No. 1 STANDARD GARR, SCOTT & CO.

Address
P. W. DEJARNETT,
P. O. Box 502, PARIS, KY.

W. T. DAY,
Marshal and General Detective,
MAYTOWN, KY.,

Will attend to ferreting out criminals in any part of the country, and guarantees satisfaction in every case where employed.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

NEW BUGGY WORKS,
MT. STERLING, KY.
Conroy & Shore,

Keep on hand BUCKBOARDS and SECOND-HAND BUGGIES, and Repair and Paint all kinds of work.

SIGN PAINTING

Will receive Mr. Shore's special attention. Give us a call. CONROY & SHORE.

F. McGUIRE,
HAZEL GREEN, KY.,
Stands at the head of Low Prices, with everything you want in
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Clothing,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS,
FLOUR, BACON, &c.

The money is what I want, and I will give MORE GOODS FOR A DOLLAR IN CASH than any other house in town.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods. F. McGUIRE.

FRANK TYLER,
BLACKSMITH,
HAZEL GREEN, KY.,

Horse Shoeing a Specialty. Buggies, wagons, and all kinds of Farm Tools made and repaired in the best manner.

B. F. McCORMICK. J. M. COX.

Model Planing Mill
McCORMICK & COX,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Doors,
SASH, BLINDS,
AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL.
MT. STERLING, KY.

Valuable Farm for Sale!

I offer for sale the farm known as the Holderby place,

Containing 423 Acres,

lying one-and-a-quarter miles below Hazel Green, on the state road. This farm has on it

A Good 2-Story Frame Dwelling,

containing 5 rooms besides kitchen and dining room. There is a good well of fine water, and fine springs which yield an abundance of pure stock water, an orchard of 65 bearing apple trees of assorted winter and summer fruit, young and thrifty; good barn and out-buildings; about 100 acres of bottom land in good state of cultivation, 60 acres of which is now in corn, 60 acres of improved table land, and the remaining 263 acres timbered, of which 163 acres is covered with very finest oak and poplar—soil rich and productive, and underlaid with

Fine Bituminous Coal.

Price—$4,500—½ cash, and remainder in one and two years. Possession given at once on reasonable terms. Persons desiring to purchase can call on H. C. Herndon or W. O. Mize at Hazel Green, or the undersigned at Stanton, Powell county, Ky.
May 27, 1885. I. W. MAPEL.

S. S. COMBS. J. H. VAUGHN.
COMBS & VAUGHN,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
AND LIVE STOCK OF ALL KINDS,
Cor. Main and Marion Streets,
CAMPTON, KY.

For Rent—Day House.

The above well known hotel property, Hazel Green, containing 14 large rooms; large garden, commodious stable. Now enjoys a fine patronage, and can be managed to do the best business of any hotel in Eastern Kentucky. Will be rented from April 1, 1886, for one year. Apply to or address Mrs. LOU DAY,
Or this office, Hazel Green, Ky.

BUY your paper, envelopes, ink, pens, pencils, &c., at THE HERALD office.

Hazel Green Academy.

HAZEL GREEN, KY.

The Trustees of this institution have again secured the services of Prof. N. B. HAYS, and the third term will commence AUGUST 31ST, 1885, and continue ten (10) months.

Hazel Green is the most desirable location in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, and noted for the advantages it has in Sunday-schools, churches, temperance, society, and health.

This school presents advantages which are not equalled in the State in many particulars, and its future is destined to work a good to our country which will be felt.

Terms reasonable for both tuition and board. For terms, &c., apply to
Prof. N. B. HAYS, Principal.

Happiness

results from that true contentment which indicates perfect health of body and mind. You may possess it, if you will purify and invigorate your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. E. M. Howard, Newport, N. H., writes: "I suffered for years with Scrofulous humors. After using two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I

Found

great relief. It has entirely restored me to health." James French, Atchison, Kans., writes: "To all persons suffering from Liver Complaint, I would strongly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with a disease of the liver for nearly two years, when a friend advised me to take this medicine. It gave prompt relief, and has cured me." Mrs. H. M. Kidder, 41 Dwight st., Boston, Mass., writes: "For several years I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family. I never feel safe, even

At Home

without it. As a liver medicine and general purifier of the blood, it has no equal." Mrs. A. B. Allen, Winterpock, Va., writes: "My youngest child, two years of age, was taken with Bowel Complaint, which we could not cure. We tried many remedies, but he continued to grow worse, and finally became so reduced in flesh that we could only move him upon a pillow. It was suggested by one of the doctors that Scrofula might be the cause of the trouble. We procured a bottle of

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

and commenced giving it to him. It surely worked wonders, for, in a short time, he was completely cured."

Sold by all Druggists.
Price $1; Six bottles, $5.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

FOR SALE.
A Fine Saw and Grist Mill!
Blandy Boiler, Engine and Saw Works
AT A BARGAIN!
48 Inch Saw and New Belting.

PORTABLE BOILER AND ENGINE ON SKIDS—15-HORSE POWER.

24-inch French burr corn rocks, made by Bradford Mill Co., recently overhauled, and now in first-class condition.

Apply to or address F. M. LONG, Upper Grassy, Morgan county, Ky., Or this office.

GREENWADE HOUSE,
FRENCHBURG, KY.
DR. GEO. W. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

The table is supplied with the best in the market, and the charges are reasonable.

C. F. FRITZ,
LODGING HOUSE.
N. E. Corner 5th and Jefferson,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Entrance on 5th, up stairs.
M. WHITEMAN, Night Clerk.

E. J. ROGERS,
BLACKSMITH,
MAYTOWN, KY.,
HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY.

Will repair Farming Tools, Buggies, Wagons, &c. Makes plows, hoes, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.
One Dollar a Year, Always in Advance.

HAZEL GREEN, KY.:
WEDNESDAY..........JAN. 13, 1886.

Transient advertisements inserted at 75 cents per inch first insertion, and 25 cents an inch each subsequent insertion.

LOCAL NEWS.

No mails arrived from Mt. Sterling, West Liberty, Campton, or Jackson, on Monday, and only the Mt. Sterling mail left.

Bud Swango says we did him injustice in our notice of his New Year's present. He says the package weighed 14½ pounds.

Attention is called to the advertisement "A 30-horse-power saw mill for sale." Some man can get a bargain who has walnut timber to dispose of.

The Literary Society of the Hazel Green Academy will give a free entertainment in the new building, on the night of the 22d. Everybody is invited.

To make book-keeping easy, pleasant and profitable, use Searcy's Ledger. Parties wishing to examine the merits of this useful book can do so by applying at this office.

Hon. W. O. Mize was sworn in as enrolling clerk of the House on Wednesday, the 6th inst. This is a position worth $8 a day and the work is very light. His friends are proud of his preferment.

Harlan Trimble and John S. Nickell, of this place, killed two red foxes on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th inst., on the waters of Grassy Creek, in Morgan, which weighed 25 pounds each.

We learn from David Morse, who has charge of the work, that sufficient seats for the Presbyterian Church have been completed to seat 60 or 75 persons comfortably. The others will be finished soon.

Senator W. H. Taulbee is chairman of the committee on Federal Relations, and holds a place on four other committees, viz: Religion and Morals, Propositions and Grievances, Courts of Justice, and Claims.

The county levy was placed at $2 per capita at the last term of the Morgan County Court, while it is only $1.25 in our county; Morgan has an ad valorem of 15 cents on the $100, while we only have to pay a tax of 10 cents on the $100.

Despise not small things. That slight cold you think so little of may prove the forerunner of a complaint that may land you in the grave. Avoid this by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best of known remedies for colds, coughs, catarrhs, bronchitis, incipient consumption, and all other throat and lung diseases.

We see it stated in the Vanceburg Courier that Rev. W. L. Stamper, formerly pastor of the Methodist Church at this place, had received 21 additions to his church at Jeffersonia, in the Vanceburg district. Letcher, as he is familiarly known here, will bring 'em into the fold, if he has half a chance to battle against the devil, and no mistake. Sinners have a poor show to withstand the eloquent appeals he makes for his Master's cause.

Noah Spencer, who carries the mail from here to Hariba and back every day, is not only one of the best mail carriers in this section, but he is gentlemanly and accommodating to a fault. Messrs. Spradling & Collinsworth should retain him as long as they have the contract, and when the spring season commences promote him to the conductorship of one of their vehicles. They could not invest in a more worthy man, nor in one whom all the people like so well as they do Noah.

Mt. Sterling has just made another investment that will pay that place a regular "creamery dividend." The council of that town levied a tax of $20 on each insurance company doing business there, and the State Board of Underwriters has ordered 10 cents to be added to each $100 insured in that place, which will cost the citizens $1200 a year to increase the revenue $270. That's making money like sheol.

The present cold weather has been the most severe experienced in this section for several years. Calves, chickens, &c., have frozen to death, and nearly all the clocks and watches in town have froze up and quit recording time. Indeed, we have yet to hear of a Waterbury that did not freeze up, but this is natural. The "water" overbalances the rest of it, and will freeze in such weather as we have had. It is suggested that the manufactures change the name, before another winter, to "Water-brandy," 100 proof.

West Liberty Scorcher: Hardin Smith who had been committed to jail in default of bail for selling whisky to a minor, and also for selling liquor without obtaining a license therefor, was brought before Judge Davis last Friday and fined $50 in the first case and put to work on the chain gang. The second indictment not having been "filed" by the clerk, was dismissed. His wife is now confined in our jail pending an appeal from the judgment of the Wolfe Circuit Court, sentencing her to the penitentiary for life for complicity in the murder of Pete Strickland, her former husband.

The prayer meetings in Hazel Green are growing in favor. Every week there is an increased number at the Methodist and Christian prayer meetings. The former on Tuesday and the latter on Wednesday of each week. There being no pastor in charge of the Presbyterian Church here, there have been no prayer meeting services, but Rev. Mr. Williamson is expected soon. In behalf of the churches, we invite all the people to turn out to these meetings, and especially those who have not been in the habit of attending them. All who attend are delighted, and we believe all feel better for having attended.

Hon. D. S. Godsey has been appointed on the following committees: Insurance; Enrollment; Morals and Religion. We never before knew how eminently qualified Hon. Chas. Offut was for the Speakership, but in placing Mr. Godsey on Morals and Religion, he has demonstrated that he is indeed wise beyond his years. Morals and Religion will not want for attention from Mr. Godsey, and if the other gentlemen composing the committee will give him an audience they will learn more scripture than they ever knew before. Hons. Jim Mulligan and Green Keller will do well to make Mr. Godsey's intimate acquaintance, and do what they can for him, but we warn them not to tackle him on religion, or he will down 'em.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

George Williams Shoots Eugene Lawson Four Times in the Back.

Rev. J. R. Kendall, pastor of the M. E. Church South, of this place, furnishes THE HERALD with the following account of the attempted murder near Frenchburg: On Tuesday Jan. 5th, as Eugene Lawson, the son of Jeremiah Lawson, was returning from Wolfe county, where he had been visiting relatives, to his home in Nicholas county, Ky., immediately after crossing Blackwater creek at Flatrock school-house, there suddenly appeared in the road behind him a young man carrying a valise. An entire stranger to him, who gave his name as George Williams. As Lawson had been alone, and in a strange country, he was glad to have company. Hence a conversation ensued, in which it seems that Williams endeavored to find out how much money Lawson had, if any, but the object was unperceived by the latter until afterwards. First he remarked "that he would get them a quart of brandy if he had the money," when Lawson informed him that "he did not drink," and gave him some religious advice. Failing in this, Williams proposed selling him his gloves for 25 cents, but was told by Lawson that "he had nothing less than a dollar in change." Having thus obtained the desired information, nothing more was said until about noon, when Lawson sat down to eat a lunch, inviting his companion to share it, which he did. They then resumed their journey, and when near F. A. Stamper's, Williams suggested that there was a nearer way to Rothwell station, across through timber to the left of the main road. Not suspecting any danger, Lawson went with him into the forest, but it was with him as it was with David when he said, "He that hath eaten bread with me hath lifted up his heel against me." Williams told him that they would soon come to a plain path, when indeed they were going direct to a high cliff. But after they had gone about three-quarters of a mile, Williams dropped behind, and just then Lawson, coming upon a heap of brush, was in the act of turning to tell Williams he had better lead the way, when he heard the report of his pistol and felt the sting of the bullet. Williams fired five times in quick succession, emptying the cylinder of his pistol, it being a 32-caliber of double action.

Lawson staggered and fell to his knees, but regaining his feet and supposing that he was mortally wounded, and also that Williams intended to make a finish of him, rob him and leave his remains in that secluded spot, to be bleached by the decending rain and beaten by the winter's blast, while the waving pines murmured their requiem over his mangled form; he drew his knife, his only weapon, and with the desperation of a man in the hands of a murderer, and in the jaws of death, he rushed at his antagonist telling him that he would kill him, hoping thereby to drive him back. To his surprise he succeeded, but fearing that if he halted in his charge it would give the coward time to reload and there would be another contest, he pursued him to the State road in his lacerated condition. He then went to F. A. Stamper's, who spared no pains to alleviate his suffering and make him as comfortable as possible. They immediately sent for a physician and the sheriff who arrived in a very short time. The sheriff had summoned a posse and within 30 minutes there was between 25 and 50 men scouring the woods for the culprit, whom they caught on Clifty about three miles east of Frenchburg. He acknowledged the crime, but said he did it in self defense; that Lawson came at him with a knife. When asked how he could shoot a man in the back when coming directly at him, he dropped his head and his silence told the tale of his guilt. He was taken to Frenchburg where he waived trial and his bail was fixed at the pitiful sum of $750 for such a heinous crime—an attempt to murder in cold blood with intent to rob. The citizens of Menifee, who are always ready to suppress wrong and deal out justice to the offender, were very much excited and it was with no small effort that they were restrained from taking Williams from a heavy guard and ending further proceedings. On Friday he was taken to Mt. Sterling jail for safe keeping.

Mr. Lawson has all the attention that could be afforded him were he in the Bluegrass. One shot took effect in the right arm, another below the left shoulder blade, lodging under the left arm (these two balls were taken out by the attending physician, Dr. Moore), another in the small of the back to the left of the spine, barely breaking the skin, the fourth taking effect in the small of the back to the right of the spine, ranging downward, but the ball could not be located. On the third day after the shooting the patient was resting easy. We earnestly hope that he may speedily recover and live to see his enemy reap the reward of his crime, and that we as citizens of Kentucky may soon realize such a strict enforcement of the laws that we will cease to find the record of crime on the pages of her history.

A Healthy Condition of Affairs.

While other counties around us have large delinquent and absentee lists for the year 1885, not one has been reported for Wolfe county this year. This result was brought about by the superb management of Judge G. B. Swango in the fiduciary affairs of the county. With remarkable foresight, as the sequel will show, he sold the last year delinquent and absentee list to Sheriff G. T. Center for the consideration that no delinquent list should be returned by that official this year. On Monday, the 4th day of January, to save expense to the county, Judge Swango settled with the sheriff without calling the Board of Magistrates together, and the result of the above policy showed that for each delinquent and absentee the county will receive about 50 cents on the dollar, thus creating a source of revenue from which not a dollar has ever before been available. In the settlement Sheriff Center was found to be indebted to the county in a handsome sum. Such management deserves the warm praise of all good men, and counties suffering from a depleted treasury will do well to imitate the judge's commendable course.

But to Judge Swango does not belong the undivided praise by any means. We have another officer equally as worthy in his sphere. Sheriff Center is a live business man, and is conducting his office in a business-like manner. He was the first man to pay the auditor the revenue this year, and get his quietus, and up to our last issue, was the only man who had been as fortunate.

The county is now out of debt and has money ahead. The taxes of the county have been reduced to $1.25 county levy and an ad valorem of only 10 cents on the $100. Altogether the financial affairs of the county are in a healthy condition, and for this result the people are indebted to the integrity of the above named gentlemen. Can any of our sister counties show a similar state of affairs? We opine not.

PERSONAL.

Charley Howe, traveling man for Trimble Bros., Mt. Sterling, is "howsed" at the Day House in this place on account of the cold weather, and says unless the weather moderates he will "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

A Washington dispatch gives the information that Hon. W. P. Taulbee will head the committee on Invalid Pensions and Liquor Traffic.

Wm. Davis and Pearl Combs, of Hindman, Knott county, passed through town Sunday last en route to Frankfort.

Rollin Kash, son of Hon. J. M. Kash, of this place, left Sunday for Campton, where he will attend school.

F. McGuire, of Hazel Green, has gone to Lee county to see his brother, who is seriously ill.

D. F. M. Thomas, of this place, was called to Jackson last week on professional business.

Bath and Rowan County Notes.

[Owingsville Outlook.]

On Friday, Jan. 1, James Bramble, a young man of this county, was arrested on an old indictment for carrying concealed a pistol. His trial being postponed, he was permitted to leave the court house, accompanied by an officer in search of bail, and getting a few steps in advance, he made a break for liberty. An exciting chase ensued. The officer was soon distanced, but he stopped and put a pack of negro loafers on the young man's track, who succeeded in running him down and capturing him about two miles from town.

Thos. Bailey, a young man who lives near town, was arrested Christmas night, on the charge of firing off a pistol on the street, and as the weapon was found on his person, he was tried on Friday last both for the shooting and for carrying concealed a deadly weapon, and being found guilty, was sentenced to 10 days' confinement in the county jail and to pay a fine of $35. The case has since been appealed to the circuit court, and a petition to Governor Knott for Bailey's pardon is now in circulation.

Moses Little shot and killed John Marlow in Morehead, on the night of Dec. 28th. These two men were brothers-in-law, and the difficulty is said to have grown out Marlow's brutal treatment of his wife, Little's sister. Marlow was drunk at the time of the killing. The murderer made his escape and has not since been heard of.

Where the Students Stop.

The following is a list of students from a distance who are attending Hazel Green Academy, together with their respective boarding houses:

W. T. SWANGO'S.—Geo. H. McClain and Harlan McClain. Near town.

MRS. NANNIE KASH'S—Edgar Kash and Abraham Swango.

G. B. SWANGO—Ether Wilson and Logan Linden.

GODSEY HOUSE—S. J. Salyer, Jas. Clay Cooper and Henry M. Cox.

F. N. DAY—Charley Hieronymous.

MRS. EMILY LACY—Miss Sarah Day.

MISSES SWIMM—Howard DeBusk, Frank, Scott, and Ellis Oldfields, J. M. Willis.

DR. F. M. THOMAS—Miss Cora Combs.

PIERATT HOUSE—Grant Spradling.

W. J. WALLACE—Lilburn Graham, Jonathan Childers and Howard Little.

J. T. DAY—Miss Clara Day.

He Changed His Mind.

A young man living near Campton started to school a short time since, and after going a few days, was called upon by the teacher to read. Not feeling like it he declined to do so, and the teacher sent him home. While en route home, however, the young man thought it would be too bad to be thus dismissed from school, and sat down and wrote the following note to the teacher, signing his father's name to it:

"DEAR SIR: I send my boy back and request you to make him mind you in all that pertains to his studies."

BREATHITT COUNTY.

JACKSON, Jan. 8.—Prof. John J. Dickey surprised everybody after the close of his last term of school, by announcing that he would not teach the next five months. Although a hundred students were ready to enroll, and patrons urged his continuance, yet he declared it to be his conviction that he should give all his energies to the erection of the long contemplated school building and thus secure the munificent donation of Mr. Dodge. On the first day of January the board of trustees met and purchased from C. J. Little a boundary of six acres, at the lower part of the beautiful bottom west of town, for a site for the building. Prof. H. M. Curry, of Hopewell, Carter county, is expected to begin the school on the 18th of this month. He is a successful teacher of large experience, and no doubt he will have great success. Educational interest is increasing in Breathitt.

Some unknown parties shot into the house of Daniel Robison, Sr., on the night of January 1st about midnight, one of the balls striking the wife of Ben Fants, inflicting a wound from which she died on the 4th. The ball struck the temple just back of the left eye and passed around to the back of the head. This deed threw a gloom over the community. It is a horrible act, and much feeling has been excited by it. No light has been thrown on the dark picture as yet.

Your correspondent failed to inform the world of the doings of Jackson in last week's issue, so we will have to go back a little and bring up the past. We had a magnificent Christmas tree from which at least 500 presents were distributed.

Mrs. Prudence Patrick, widow of Alexander Patrick, died at the residence of C. J. Little December 27th. Her death was very sudden. She was preparing to retire when she said to her daughter, Mrs. Little, that she was dying, and in a few minutes expired. She was largely connected, and leaves a wide circle of friends outside of her relatives.

Dr. Thomas, of Hazel Green, has been here several days this week assisting Dr. Wilson in the treatment of Mrs. W. T. Hogg. She is now doing well and a speedy recovery is anticipated.

Wm. M. Combs bought 12 head of fat hogs on Lacy Creek and drove them home to slaughter.

Miss Lilly White, of Manchester, is still quite ill at the home of Willie Spencer.

UNO.

MENIFEE COUNTY.

FRENCHBURG, January 8.—George Williams and Eugene Dawson were traveling in company last Tuesday evening. When near Frank Stamper's, on Beaver hill, they left the State road and took a by-path through the woods towards Cornwell Station. After leaving the road a short distance, Williams shot Lawson, three balls taking effect in his body and one in his arm. The wounds of Lawson are not at this writing considered dangerous. No one witnessed the shooting. Lawson says Williams began firing at his back without warning or provocation. Williams version is that Lawson attacked him with a knife before he shot him. Williams was captured shortly after the shooting, waived an examination on the charge of malicious shooting, and in default of bail was sent to the Mt. Sterling jail.

A settlement with the sheriff shows that the county has enough money to pay off the railroad and other debts, and a surplus left. Our people feel greatly relieved that they are finally rid of the railroad debt.

At the January term of our county court last Monday steps were taken to build a new jail.

TOOT.

On account of the severe cold weather last Saturday, neither the Salyerville or Jackson mails left this office.

VIRGINIA.

Tazewell County Items for The Herald.

CEDAR BLUFF, Dec. 31.—A dining was given the youngsters on the 29th inst., by T. M. Scott and lady. We heartily congratulate their pretty and accomplished daughter, Miss Maggie, on her delicious dinner; but fear she has injured one of the young gents who was present, by it. Whilst enjoying a regular old game of "Blind Man's Buff," Angus Frazier being blindfolded, made his way to the pantry, and seizing a turkey leg made for the door, much to the surprise of the gay party, all of whom were trying to escape his outstretched hands.

Well, "Uncle Remus," Otis Caldwell is living on the Blackwell farm in Poor Valley, Va. Dr. Peery is getting along splendid, has five children now, three boys and two girls. R. F. Cecil and family are well, except his wife; he has four children with him now, three girls and one boy; his head is getting gray. T. M. Scott is getting along very well; occasionally has a spell of rheumatism of the heart. Dr. James Peery and his brother-in-law, J. C. Spotts, are keeping the postoffice at Cedar Bluff.

A jolly entertainment was given the young folks of the surrounding country on the night of the 26th, by Wade Steele and lady, in honor of Miss Vicie Gillispie, a very pretty and accomplished young lady. Quite a delegation from Indian attended, reporting a nice time in general.

Mrs. R. F. Cecil has lately lost her right eye. Doctors pronounce it a cataract grown over it. She grieves a great deal about it, but has our heart-felt sympathy. She has finished knitting a cotton counterpane, containing 143 squares; very pretty. Who can beat it?

Miss Nellie Scott returned home this evening from Jeffersonville, where she had been taking Christmas. Her escort being Wm. M. Cecil of that place.

Rev. J. W. Browning is now holding a protracted meeting at Daily's Chapel. May success crown his efforts, for he is an indefatigable laborer.

W. Floyd Clark and lady, of Sword Creek, Russell county, Va., spent Christmas at their uncle's, R. F. Cecil, and returned home Sunday.

S. E. Carr, who has been attending school at this place, has returned to his home at Liberty Hill, to enjoy Christmas vacation.

R. F. Cecil and daughter Julia, paid Honakerville, Russell Co., Va., a visit on the 18th, returning home on the 20th.

Accept my sincere thanks, kind editor, for the nice Christmas gift. Most assuredly it is higly appreciated.

Rev. H. E. Bailey and family, of Burk's Garden, Va., are the guests of Prof. H. P. Bailey and lady.

Kind editor, fellow-correspondents, readers of THE HERALD and all, I wish a happy New Year.

Mrs. Mollie Clark and Miss Nannie Cecil were the guests of Mrs. Dr. Jas. Peery last Saturday.

Angus Frazier and Lonnie K. Nixon made a flying visit to Jeffersonville on the 18th.

J. C. Hunt was in Indian on the 29th. He is teaching school at Hunt school house.

Cards are out for a social to be given at James Bane's New Year's eve.

J. B. Hart and J. C. Spotts paid Jeffersonville a flying visit on the 29th.

Born—To the wife of Thos. A. Repass, on the 26th, a girl.

GARKEY.

OBITUARIES.

In Memoriam.

Departed this life December 31st, 1885, Carter Murphy, youngest son of Isaac E. and Mary J. Murphy, in the 14th year of his age. Our hearts are burdened with sadness when we pen the words that this little boy is dead. So young, so tender, with so many hopes clustering around him, the grave has claimed him in the sweet morning of life. But amid the darkness there shines the light of immortal hope; for when the summons came it found him ready. All through the two long months of his suffering there shone the radiance of christian faith and hope. His last hours on earth were spent in singing some of his favorite songs. What a feeling of emotion was sent to our hearts while seated by his bedside watching for the lamp of life to go out. He sang those beautiful songs, "I'm going home to die no more" and "Beulah Land," emphasizing in the latter,

"I look away across the sea
Where mansions are prepared for me;
And view the shining, glory shore,
My heaven, my home forever more."

Just before he died he requested some one to sing, and with the last strain he passed away quietly and peacefully.

To the bereaved parents, his loved brothers and sisters, we extend our sympathy.

"'Tis true your home is lonely now,
There is a vacant chair,
You'll miss his gentle voice of love—
You'll miss him everywhere.

Think not, dear friends, that he is lost;
He's only gone before,
To wait a little while for you
On that bright, celestial shore."

—:o:—

In Memoriam.

Died—December 31st, at the residence of Rev. H. H. Lyttle, Mrs. Margarett D. Coskey, after a protracted illness, aged 27 years, 11 months and 27 days. As I pen these lines memory wafts me back on sable pinions across the short period of time to my childhood home where the merry faces gleamed with gladness in our family circle; all happy in the possession and enjoyment of our fond father's protecting care, and our mother's ceaseless exhaustless love. Golden links that once bound us together in the chain of love have been broken by the remorseless and unsparing hand of the sickle death. She joined the Christian Church at 16, and lived a christian life until death. She suffered so that the pleasures of earth became her oppressers, and heavenly bliss her all. When death knocked at the temple of her soul, she called around her bedside her friends, shook hands, shouted and praised God that it pleased Him to call her from earthly sorrow, pain and woe, to dip her feet in the cold Jordon's waves and step into heaven's port, and sing with her own child and two sisters around the throne of God.

J. M. LYTTLE.

—:o:—

Dr. John C. Darly, who it will be remembered by our citizens, was a guest of the Pieratt House last summer while attending the Swango Springs, died at Lexington on the 4th inst., aged 75 years. He was perhaps the best read physician in the State, but had not practiced for several years, owing to failing eyesight.

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We always keep a good stock, and Uncle Jim Fant, with his good looks will at all times be ready to wait upon you.

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1885	Royal of Liverpool	$31,000,000 00	1861	London and Lancashire of Liverpool	9,260,000 00
1836	Liverpool and London and Globe of England	36,875,000 00	1810	Hartford of Hartford	4,541,240 00
1809	North British & Mercantile of England	33,301,000 00	1849	Springfield of Springfield	2,585,633 00
1794	Ins. Co. of North America of Philadelphia	9,71,696 33	1863	Firemens Fund of California	1,473,026 00
1710	Sun Fire Office of London	5,863,000 00	1863	Northwestern National	1,154,889 00
1782	Phenix of London	5,383,916 46	1756	Niagara of New York	1,874,035 00
			1865	Boatmans Pittsburg	411,499 00

Insurance, in order to be reliable, must be guaranteed by successful and well-known corporations; the policies of doubtful or experimental companies being dear at any price. The best policies are always the cheapest. Insurers should select their companies as they would a banker, or a person who is to hold their funds in trust. Look to quality as the paramount consideration of insurance. Respectfully, A. HOFFMAN.
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In fact, everything usually kept in a first-class country store, and at BOTTOM PRICES. Also, will take in exchange for Goods, or in payment of any debt due me, all kinds of Country Produce and Live Stock of every description.

Swango Springs.
The Water of Life for Afflicted Humanity.
IRON IS KING.
These springs are located three-quarters of a mile from the beautiful town of Hazel Green. The water contains a larger per centage of iron than any other water known, hence it is the most valuable in the cure of disease—used internally or externally.
Among the many diseases which flesh is heir to, and for which this wonderful water is known to be a positive and permanent cure, are the following:
CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, SKIN DISEASES, SCROFULA, CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, &C.
We append a few of the hundreds of testimonials which have been tendered as to the efficacy of this water in disease.
One lady writes: "I am so thankful to the Great Giver of all Blessings that I tried Swango Springs. Freely do I give all the time and money spent there for the health and strength I now enjoy."
A gentleman of Illinois says: I think the water of Swango Springs did me more good than all the nostrums I have ever tried. I will certainly be with you again next spring.
REFERENCES—R. T. Smith, J. G. Trimble, P. L. Reese, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; F. M. Hinkle, Mrs. F. M. Hinkle, Wm. Clarke, Plum Lick, Ky.
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ITALIAN IDLERS.

Two Distinct Classes of Fashionable Social Drones.

The idle classes in Italy, the true representatives of the *dolce far niente* sentiment, are the sons of the old nobles, or of fathers in Rome or Naples who have money which the sons are now spending. It is unfortunate for this class that the commendable simplicity of Italian life permits his money to go a long way, for it maintains them in decent though not extravagant inactivity, and, perhaps, if they marry, a small amount of money enables them to transmit enough to their offspring to allow the latter to continue the same useless mode of existence. This is not the case with large fortunes in England or America, where the extravagant habits of the gilded youth lead to the dissipation of the entire patrimony in a few years, reducing the young man to the primitive condition of work or starve, which leads to his disappearance from this mundane sphere if he is of no account, or to his becoming an honorable citizen if he has manly stuff in him. This class is large in Naples. Its members do nothing themselves, nor do they use their capital in a manner to give employment to others. They are generally handsome, they dress well, and they usually act like gentlemen, but as they have little else to do than care for their persons, read the newspapers in the cafes, or saunter up and down the Toledo, the one fashionable and the only tolerable thoroughfare, life, were they not Italian gentlemen, would hang rather heavy on their hands. As it is, it appears to agree with them, and their contentment is only paralleled by that of the Southern negro luxuriating in a watermelon, or of a Neapolitan boatman devouring his dish of ropy, garlic-flavored maccaroni. There are less of these idlers as you go toward the north, and there will be still less when Italy in all its parts shares that commercial activity which is already making itself forcibly felt in Tuscany and Lombardy.

But it will take at least half a century to eradicate from the Italian mind the idea that there is in the blood, bones and tissue of a certain class something that distinguishes them and renders them by a sort of divine right superior to a certain other class inferior by heredity. The time must come when the word "peasant" will disappear from the social vocabulary, but that time is not yet. The officers of the Italian army are spoken of by their fellow-citizens as gentlemen, that is, in the conventional sense, and not in that which requires merely a good disposition, good manners and courteous behavior. They are as a class good looking, polite, well-behaved and assuredly well dressed, the artistic feeling of the Italians, as elsewhere suggested, insisting on this tribute to the military art. But they constitute a caste separate from the soldiers, which is not always for the good of either, and is decidedly contrary to the practice of both France and England. They come from the better classes, their education is thorough, and, although they are too pretty to be killed, it is believed that they are as gallant as they are amiable and good looking. There is an *esprit de corps* already developed in the army which keeps pace with the national sentiment, but unless war comes soon in a form that will try the mettle of officers and men, it is to be feared that the vicious aristocratic system and the habit of simply playing at war through this handsome military display, will be a source of weakness when serious trouble really comes, as it must eventually come in the complicated international relations of Europe.—*Venice Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

PROFIT IN HOGS.

One of the Surest and Quickest Ways to Make Money.

Enthusiastic swine-breeders, of a statistical turn of of mind, occasionally try to show by figures the comparative importance of the hog-growing interest of this country. But no great array of figures is needed to satisfy the farmer of moderate means, that hog-raising is one of the surest and quickest way of making money. It takes less capital than in the rearing of horses or cattle, and it brings returns much sooner.

The greatest drawback in swine-breeding is the liability to losses from the epidemic diseases which so frequently sweep through the country. Yet the great prolificacy and rapid growth of hogs, render it possible to soon recover from these losses and still come out ahead of even the fast horse men. A friend recently remarked that he had followed the showing of horses at fairs for many years, though from a lack of sufficient capital, not as largely as he would have liked. At the same time he kept a lot of good hogs at home, and almost immediately on returning from the fairs in the fall, he had to sell his hogs to pay his horse showing expenses. Since then he handles fewer horses and more hogs. Now, instead of standing near the foot of the row as a breeder of good horses and hogs, he has advanced to the foremost rank as a breeder of improved swine.—*Western Plowman.*

CRABS AND CROWS.

How the Modern Crab Retrograded in Intelligence.

In looking over a curious old book the other day we came upon the following natural history anecdotes, which, though related as facts, can hardly be accepted as such in our day. In one of them it is explained how crabs eat oysters. Being very fond of oysters, the wily crab hunts about until he finds in some quiet corner an oyster opening his shell to enjoy the sunshine and fresh air—or rather salt water. Knowing that his claws would be smashed if he ventured alone within the powerful grip of the shells, the crab thoughtfully drops in a pebble between the shells, and then cruelly eats out the live oyster at his leisure, with no more remorse than the human being feels who cuts out his mollusc with a knife. This account has not been verified by recent observers, any more than the fable of the barnacle goose: so that we are left to suppose either that the modern crab has retrograded in intelligence, or the modern scientist advanced. Another such story is that there is a special enmity between the crow and the owl, in pursuance of which the crow devours the owl's eggs in the daytime, when the owl can not see, and the owl the crow's in the night when the crow can not see.—*Christian at Work.*

FERDINAND'S LAMENT.

I've been here now quite a month—
I don't get any pie!
No angel food is passed around,
No pancakes do they fry.
Instead of filling up my purse
With other people's cash,
I now am trying hard to fill
This barrel up with ashe.*

Things are not as they used to be;
I very often wish
I hadn't baited up my hook
To catch a little fish.
I used to file my little cheque
In marine tree-ure trove,
But now, alas! I file away
The rough edge of a stove.

You see my hands are heavy, quite,
For work they were not made;
Transitions come from desk to dirt,
And this here heavy spade
My skin, that never knew a touch
More harsh than linen fair,
Is now abraded by the rough
Contact of prison wear.

I say, it isn't just the thing
To put a man on grub
That he's not used to falling to
Before he got the rub.
I now regret my sinful ways;
No longer am I fly.
Just herald to the world, kind sir,
I don't get any pie.

* Singular of ashes. Poetical license.
—*H. S. Keller, in Rambler.*

CHURCH MEDITATIONS.

I wish that I could remember
Our minister's Sunday text;
My memory is so treacherous
That I'm often really vexed.
When asked about some sermon,
Which I know was very fine,
It's dreadful mortifying
When I can't recall a line.

FIVE MINUTES LATER.

Did I not ce Miss Jenkins' bonnet?
Yes; what a horrid shape;
And I noticed Miss Brown was wearing
Her old last season's cape.
She wears a different trimming—
Last year, you know, 'twas fur;
But I remember the garment
As well as I do her.
—*Lowell Courier.*

IN A BUCKET SHOP.

Some Gambling Houses That Play a Day Game Openly—Bucking the Stock Tiger—Big Fortunes Made by Those Who Run the Bank.

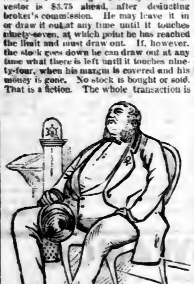
BUCKET SHOP speculation is considered a trifle more respectable than playing policy and a fraction less so than ordinary stock speculation through the medium of an exchange broker. The bucket shop is the middle ground to which fortunate "street" operators resort for a further chase after unearned wealth. Its patrons come from every class of society, without respect to age, sect or occupation. The numerous bucket shops in the vicinity of Third and Chestnut streets are daily thronged with a heterogeneous mass of humanity who are willing to bet on a game that makes the dealer rich. There are boys scarce ten years old; there are hoary-headed men old enough to know better; clerks, broken-down business men, street loafers, physicians without patients, lawyers without clients, sporting men of every sort, who meet daily to talk of "stocks" and "values" and put up their money on the most perfect game ever conceived for allowing a man to impoverish himself. Besides these there are a great many people who fear to be seen in a bucket shop, who sit in brokers' offices and get "points," and send their orders to the bucket shops by district telegraph messengers. But most remarkable of all, some of the large stock brokers who operate on the exchange patronage the bucket shops through the medium of their office boys.

THE BUCKET SHOPS' METHODS.

The method of operation is very simple. A bucket shop is a miniature exchange

AROUND THE TICKER.

whose quotations come direct from the New York Exchange. The broker transacts all the business. He buys of any one who wants to sell or sells when any one wants to buy. He requires only one per cent. margin, charges one-eighth of one per cent. commission when the deposit is made and a like amount when the transaction is closed. The profits to the speculator are usually limited to two hundred per cent., although some of them are more reckless and have no limit. The margins put up on any stock are usually limited to one hundred dollars, but the number of investments is unlimited. Thus one operator who has a "point" that St. Paul, which is selling at 95, is on the "rise" will instruct the broker to buy him five shares of that stock and deposit his margin of five dollars. If by happy chance St. Paul, which he bought at ninety-five should go to ninety-six the investor is $3.75 ahead, after deducting broker's commission. He may leave it in or draw it out at any time until it touches ninety-seven, at which point he has reached the limit and must draw out. If, however, the stock goes down he can draw out at any time what there is left until it touches ninety-four, when his margin is covered and his money is gone. No stock is bought or sold. That is a fiction. The whole transaction is

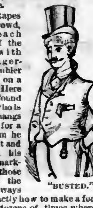


A SAMPLE CAPPER.

a bet on the rise or fall of a stock in the market. In almost every bucket shop there is at least one capper, flashily dressed and of well-fed appearance, who makes it his business to boast in a well-bred way of his winnings, and so leads on the unwary to their ruin.

There are about a dozen of these bucket shops in this city, most of which deal exclusively in railway stocks and bonds, while there are a few that deal in oil, wheat and provisions.

It is a long, narrow, dark room, lit up by gas. At the far end is a large board, on which the quotations of the different stocks are marked as fast as they come over the tape from New York. Seated in front are usually a dozen old men, who are regular patrons. Some of them have been wealthy brokers in days past and now pick up a precarious living by getting points from their old friends who are still prosperous. The room is filled with a noisy crowd of speculators, who keep the air full of tobacco smoke and noise.



"BUSTED."

Around the tapes are an excited crowd, who watch each movement of the fatal tape with as much eagerness as the gambler follows the ball on a roulette table. Here is also to be found the speculator who is "busted," but hangs around waiting for a "lamb" to whom he may give a point and get a snare in his deal. It is a remarkable fact that those who have lost the most can always show others exactly how to make a fortune. The can tell of dozens of times where they almost made a fortune, but some trifling circumstance always interfered to prevent it. Such men present a melancholy spectacle.

UNFITTED FOR HONEST WORK.

Their gambling career has unfitted them for honest labor and they hang around waiting for what few crumbs they can pick up.

The difference between the bucket-shop broker and an exchange broker is more in quantity than in kind. The latter requires from three to ten per cent. margins and occasionally deals in actual stocks or securities for cash, whereas the former never does. One has the air of wealth and respectability about him, while the other is frowned upon because "the poor people waste so much money that they can not afford to lose." They are in effect nothing but gambling houses, which exist under a slight color of the law.—*Philadelphia Times.*

TRUE FRIENDSHIP.

An Israelite Who Appreciates two Good Qualities of His Friend.

Hirsch and Hertz, both Israelites, were partners in business. Both were rich, both bachelors, without any relatives. They were moreover the most devoted friends. So great was their friendship for each other, that they had made their will, each bequeathing to the survivor all his property.

One day Hirsch appeared at police headquarters in a very much excited frame of mind. He was pale and trembling. He stated, in a voice quivering with emotion, that for three days he had not seen or heard anything of his bosom friend, Hertz; that he, Hirsch, had reason to fear that Hertz had met with foul play. The Chief of Police replied calmly:

"The proper way to do, Mr. Hirsch, is to offer a liberal reward to anybody who will bring back your friend."

"I vill give five hundred tollars to anybody who bring back my dear friend alive and well," sobbed Hirsch.

"You must try and brace up. You must accustom yourself to the idea that your friend is dead."

"Tead, tead!" shrieked Hirsch, seizing his hair with both hands.

"Yes, and you should provide for that emergency by offering a reward for the return of his remains."

"Mister Police," said Hirsch, smiling through his tears, "I dells you vat. Ven anybody brings me de corpse of my friend Hertz I bays him one thousand tollars five hundred tollars more den if he vas found alive."—*Texas Siftings.*

"WE'VE GOT 'EM."

An Incident Illustrative of the Dullness of the Female Intellect.

"We've got 'em" shouted one of the best amateur first basemen in Detroit as he entered his home last evening and before his wife had time to realize that he was not intoxicated he reiterated: "We've got 'em!"

"Got whom?" asked Mrs. 1 B.

"The 'Big four.'"

"What big four? Whose big four?"

"The Buffalos."

"Who's got 'em?"

"We have! the Detroits!"

"What for?"

"To keep 'em over winter and work 'em next summer," remarked the husband, somewhat annoyed by his wife's failure to grasp the situation and enthuse at once.

Later in the evening the wife was overheard explaining to a lady visitor that her husband was considerably excited and deeply interested over a new enterprise or experiment which he had engaged in. They were going to winter a lot of buffaloes with a view to working them next summer after the fashion of oxen.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Was Wearing It Off.

Jones—There's a young man going down the street. He was born a Yankee, but it seems to me he's becoming an Irishman.

Smith—How do you make that out?

Jones—Well, he came from the rural districts a few weeks ago fresh as new-mown hay——

Smith—Well!

Jones—Well, since then he has been roped in by two or three bunko-steerers, and been fleeced in scores of ways.

Smith—But what has that to do with his becoming an Irishman?

Jones—Well, you see, he is beginning to learn a thing or two—getting wisdom by experience.

Smith—I am no wiser yet.

Jones—Why, don't you see? He's a-wearing off the green.—*Boston Courier.*

In the Hospital.

They were walking through the hospital and came to the stand before the cot of a young man who had lost one eye, six teeth, had half his scalp torn off, both legs broken and three ribs fractured.

"Poor fellow, I suppose you were run over by a freight train?" said a sympathetic old lady.

"Or was attacked by a panther?" suggested a spinster of uncertain age.

"Or fell into a macerator?" queried another.

"No, ladies," replied the sufferer. "I wasn't in any of those things. I was in a cane rush at Yale College."—*The Judge.*

What He Gave the Society.

Bagley—We are about to hold a meeting to organize a soup society this winter.

Bolgertop—An excellent project—excellent.

"I thought you would be in favor of it. I am canvassing in aid of the society. I know you will give something."

"With the greatest of pleasure. You may put me down for a speech at the meeting."—*Philadelphia Call.*

An Engagement Note.

Miss Esmeralda Longcoffin, of Austin, has been engaged to a dozen different gentlemen. A few days ago she said to her father:

"Pa, you can congratulate me on having acquired a new object of my affection."

"I'm glad to hear it, Esmeralda. I hope you are as happy with him as you will be with the next one."—*Texas Siftings.*

Not the Right Color.

Employment Agent—You said you didn't care what sort of a domestic I sent you.

Lady—I didn't say that, I know.

"As to color, I mean."

"Yes, I remember, I did. Either black or white, I said."

"Well, I filled the stipulation, didn't I?"

"No. The one you sent me is green."—*Philadelphia Call.*

HOME AND FARM.

—The impression is growing that seed corn should be changed every four or five years, or at least new kinds mixed with the local sorts.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Oats are a food coming much nearer to the requirements of a well-balanced ration than corn, and have long been considered a standard horse food.—*Troy Times.*

—A slight dusting of salt sown on buckwheat is said to largely increase the productiveness of its grain, making it fill well even in dry weather.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Jelly Cake: One cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one egg, two-thirds cup of sweet milk, one and one-half cups of flour, salt, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.—*The Caterer.*

—Turkeys should not be confined to be fatted until about ten days before they are to be sold. They will gain rapidly in flesh for about ten days, but after that time they begin to lose flesh, owing to becoming restless and uneasy from confinement.—*Albany Journal.*

—In using cold dips for the scab and other diseases of sheep, unless the dipping is done in a thorough manner the solution will not penetrate close compact wool and reach all the parasites on the skin, owing to the dirt and other matter in the wool.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Plain fruit cake: One cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of milk, three and one-half cupfuls of flour, one tablespoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and allspice, half a nutmeg, one teacupful of raisins, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar and one of soda. Put in citron if desired. Stir well before baking.—*The Household.*

—Squash Biscuit: One and one-half cups of boiled and sifted squash, one-half cup of sugar, one cup of scalded milk, one spoonful of shortening, salt, and one-half cake of compressed yeast dissolved in a spoonful of cold water, and mix in flour till stiff enough to mold. Raise over night, mold and cut them out in biscuit, raise an hour and bake.—*Toledo Blade.*

—The London *Queen* says aprons are coming in again, slowly but surely, the real old-fashioned, comfortable black silk apron, large and square, well covering the front breadth of the gown, but more prettily trimmed than they used to be of old, with a flounce of black lace and black lace pockets.

—E. H. Hanley tells in the *New England Homestead* how he treats choking cattle. When a cow chokes on apples he pushes down the animal's throat a rubber hose until the obstruction is forced into its stomach. He keeps on hand for this purpose a one and one-quarter inch rubber hose four or five feet long. When the hose is not very stiff a stick may be put inside to give it the required tension. The rubber being smooth, causes the animal no pain.

BOYS AND COLTS.

Why Young Persons Should Be Interested in Young Stock.

It has occurred to the minds of but few boys on the farm how much real, unalloyed amusement they can get by studying the varying degrees, diversity and range of intelligence of the colt. The most powerful incentive that can be used with colts to induce them to do as wanted when taken in hand for special training is the hope of reward. The boy who expects to be a farmer, raising a few horses only, or a horse-breeder raising many, or any one who is neither of these, but expects merely to keep a team or single horse for his personal use, is interested in knowing what he may expect of the average horse. When the colts are taken up from pasture for the winter—and we take this occasion to say that this should not be so long delayed as to permit the young thing to feel the discomfort of the first cold blasts, much less to remain out in the snowstorm—it will be a good time to look them over, and give their mental characteristics a little careful preliminary study. Having had their liberty during the summer, mainly away from the touch of human hands, it will be easy to discover which individual colts will take kindly to the restraints that await them in their winter quarters, and which will be apt and willing pupils in the lessons proposed. Older heads than boys' heads would be profited by giving more attention to the mental capabilities of the young horse stock coming on, as these are destined to cut so important a figure in the daily movements upon the farm and road. Some horsemen teach that the brain of the horse can entertain but one thought at a time. We do not coincide with this idea, yet suggest that when the young stock is brought in they be tested in a very gentle manner as to tendency to timidity, or, on the other hand, the extent of their confidence in their keepers.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

"LADIES."

Indifference and Insensibility Not Tests of High Breeding.

Cultivation alone will not make a lady of a vulgar woman, nor a gentleman of a boor. Innate vulgarity will manifest itself in spite of all forms of politeness and etiquette. To a certain class of persons indifference is the test of high breeding. If you educate a man or a woman to insensibility, he in their view is a gentleman, and she is a lady.

A woman was one day brought before the Judge of a police court. She said in her defense:

"Me and another lady was a-having a few words, and she called me a 'hindewidnal,' and I ups with a pail of water, and chucked it all over her, and that began the row between me and the other lady."

Me and the other lady indeed!

The following notice was once put up over the door of a show:

"No lady or gentleman admitted into this show in a state of intoxication."

A hand-bill in St. Louis read:

"One hundred rats to be killed by one dog in ten minutes. None but *gentlemen* are expected to be present on this occasion."

The advertisement of a dog fight in a Western town read:

"Tickets admitting both gentleman and lady can be had for one dollar."

A very elegantly dressed woman once rudely pushed a man from a crowded sidewalk, saying as she did so:

"Ain't you got any more manners than to stand right in front of a lady?"

A shabbily dressed woman accidently ran against a superb-looking woman whose dress and manner indicated the perfect lady.

"I beg your pardon, madam," said the poor woman in the most humble manner.

"You clumsy thing!" angrily retorted the elegantly clad woman.

Which was the lady?—*Youth's Companion.*

CHIGNETO SHIP RAILWAY.

A Plan to Connect the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

A ship canal was some years ago proposed to connect the Bay of Fundy with the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but abandoned as impracticable. In 1874 Mr. G. C. Ketchum, an English engineer, made plans for a ship railway, and surveys have since been made and a company organized to construct the line, under a contract with the Dominion Government to guarantee a net revenue of $156,000 a year, or five per cent. on the estimated cost for twenty years. The length of the railway will be seventeen and one-half miles, of which thirteen are forest, now being cleared for the beginning of construction in the spring of 1886. The maximum load to be hauled is 2,000 gross tons. The vessels are to be lifted by hydraulic lifts about forty-two feet. The track will have four rails, 110 pounds to the yard. Owing to the immense tides in the Bay of Fundy, and to climatic conditions, this railway will be more difficult to maintain than one across Florida or on the Isthmus of Tehauntepec. By the Chigneto ship railway a dangerous and tedious trip of six hundred miles will be saved to the commerce of the St. Lawrence to and from St. John's, Portland, Boston and intermediate ports.—*St. Louis Republican.*

An Insulted Merchant Prince.

When A. T. Stewart conceived the idea of setting up a coat-of-arms, he went to W. R. Travers for advice. Mr. Travers suggested an employer rampant, chasing a lazy salesman with a yard-stick, and Mr. Stewart did not speak to him again for a month. This anecdote is probably about as authentic as the other, which states that Mr. Stewart, being extremely loquacious at a State banquet at Delmonico's, Mr. Travers silenced him by calling the length of the table, "Cash!"—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

—The dairymen of Prussia—where farming seems to struggle under quite as great a depression now as in Great Britain—are fighting artificial butters and demanding that the Government compel the makers to call their goods by their right names.

Facts for Families.

In order to cook your hare, you must always first catch it.

It is much easier to catch a cold than to catch a hare.

To get rid of a cold, always use Red Star Cough Cure.

To get Red Star Cough Cure, only requires twenty-five cents.

ADVICE to butchers—If a man refuses to pay his bill for mutton—suet.—*Chicago Tribune.*

SAN FRANCISCO Excursions, in connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, are to leave Chicago and Peoria on the following dates, and by the following routes: Dec. 14th, via C., B. & Q. R. R., to Kansas City, and thence via Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.; Dec. 15th, via C., B. & Q. R. R. to Kansas City, thence via Missouri Pacific Ry.; Dec. 17th, via C., B. & Q. R. R. to Council Bluffs, and thence via Union Pacific Ry.
The rate for the round trip from Chicago is $113.15, from Peoria $109.75, and tickets are good six months.

THE thermometer gains notoriety by degrees, so to speak.

Years Teach More Than Books.

Among other valuable lessons imparted by this teacher is the fact that for a very long time Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has been the prince of liver correctives and blood purifiers, being the household physician of the poor man, and the able consulting physician to the rich patient, and praised by all for its magnificent service and efficacy in all diseases of a chronic nature, as malarial poisoning, ailments of the respiratory and digestive systems, liver disease and in all cases where the use of an alterative remedy is indicated.

THERE is field for roam ants around many a sugar barrel.—*Marathon Independent.*

Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

ONE must be able to be 'round if one wishes to keep square.

Delicate Diseases

of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly and permanently cured. Send three letter stamps for large illustrated treatise. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

SWEETMEATS—Sugar-cured hams.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

RELIEF is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

A PEWTER pot may be made of printer's zinc.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

THEY say the Folding Sawing Machine is *immense.* See advertisement in this paper.

A MAGICIAN who can eat fire is easily satisfied. He's a light eater, you know.—*Chicago Mail.*

WHAT is the difference between a hungry boy and a glutton? One longs to eat and the other eats too long.—*Golden Days.*

THE cigar that is called imported is about as appropriately named as the hired girl we call domestic.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

THE man who received a tomahawk by express acknowledged that he had a queer axe sent.—*Boston Transcript.*

TOO MUCH scratching at the polls makes a candidate's head feel sore the next day.—*Hartford Times.*

"DO YOU enjoy good health?" asked Cross. "Why, yes, of course. Who doesn't?" replied Ross, tersely.—*N. Y. Independent.*

AN Irishman says he can see no earthly reason why women should not become medical men.—*Philadelphia Call.*

"WHEN the sky falls we shall catch larks," but some men when they are out on larks try to catch the sky.—*Boston Globe.*

A MAN may sometimes not be gifted, and yet have a mantel fall on him—a wood mantel.—*Burlington Free Press.*

"ARE you asleep, baby?" "Yes, mamma; and you know the doctor told you not to wake me to give me any medicine."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

"HELLO, Judson, how are you?" "Pretty well, thank you." "How are you at home?" "Wife says I'm rather grumpy."—*Columbus Spectator.*

SWEDEN is a good cattle country, because there the animal never strays, the cattlemen always finding their Stockholm.—*Folio.*

DR. TANNER says that with the unaided eye only about five thousand stars can be seen. Dr. Tanner has evidently never been on skates.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

THE faith-cure is gaining many converts around the country, but we are not yet sanguine enough about its success to try it on our tailor.—*Toledo Blade.*

A "Madman's" Legacy.

"Sire!" exclaimed a man in the homely garb of a mechanic to Richelieu, Prime Minister of France, as he was entering his palace: "Sire, I have made a discovery which shall make rich and great the nation which shall develop it. Sire, will you give me an audience?"

Richelieu, constantly importuned, finally ordered the "madman" imprisoned. Even in jail he did not desist from declaring his "delusion," which one day attracted the attention of a British nobleman, who heard De Cause's story, and developed his discovery of steam power!

All great discoveries are at first derided.

Seven years ago a man yet under middle age, enriched by a business which covered the continent, found himself suddenly stricken down. When his physicians said recovery was impossible, he used a new discovery, which, like all advances in science, had been opposed bitterly by the school men. Nevertheless, it cured him, and out of gratitude therefor he consecrated a part of his wealth to the spreading of its merits before the world. Such in brief is the history of Warner's safe cure, which has won, according to the testimony of eminent persons, the most deserved reputation ever accorded to any known compound, and which is finally winning on its merits alone the approval of the most conservative practitioners. Its fame now belts the globe.—*The Herald.*

THEY never play cards on a polar expedition because of the danger from cold decks.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

Pile Tumors

however large, speedily and painlessly cured without knife, caustic, powder or ointment. Consultation free. Write for pamphlet and references, enclosing two letter stamps for reply. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHEN silence reigns is it necessary to carry an umbrella?—*Palmer Journal.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. *Glenn's Sulphur Soap* heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

"ORDER SLATE" is the injudicious advice suspended before certain coal offices.—*Boston Transcript.*

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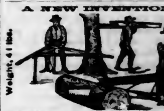

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